

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

Statistics **of** **Western Australia**

LABOUR AND PRICES

1975

W. M. BARTLETT

**DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN**

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ROUNDING OF FIGURES

Many of the figures appearing in the tables have been rounded (to thousands or, in some cases, hundreds), without making those adjustments which would be needed to make the rounded figures add to the rounded total. It is for this reason that figures do not always add to the totals shown in the tables.

Percentages appearing in the tables have been corrected to the first (or second) place of decimals without making those adjustments which would be necessary to make the percentages so expressed add to precisely 100.

CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Quantity data originally expressed in imperial units in this publication are now (as far as possible) expressed in metric units of measurement. The factors which have been used in converting figures from imperial units to metric units (and the abbreviations used for the metric units) are shown below. In each case the imperial unit is multiplied by the factor given.

<i>Imperial unit</i>	<i>Conversion factor</i>	<i>Metric unit</i>
hundredweight	50·802345	kilogram (kg)
fluid ounce	28·41306	millilitre (ml)
lb	0·45359237	kilogram (kg)
ounce	28·349523	gram (g)
ton	1·016047	tonne (t)

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LABOUR AND PRICES

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WAGES

No. 1—State Basic Wage: Variations in Rates (a) from 1953

Date of operation	Males	Females	Date of operation	Males	Female.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1953—27 April	24.18	15.72	1963—22 April	30.02	22.52
27 July	24.65	16.02	29 July	30.15	22.61
1955—9 August	25.24	16.41	1964—27 April	30.42	22.82
1956—31 January	25.37	16.49	22 September	30.80	23.10
23 April	25.71	16.71	26 October	31.12	23.34
23 July	26.15	17.00	1965—26 April	31.47	23.60
29 October	26.52	17.23	26 July	31.78	23.84
1957—25 January	26.62	17.31	16 November	31.96	23.97
26 April	26.88	17.48	1966—25 January	32.38	24.28
19 July	27.28	17.72	2 May	32.65	24.49
1958—7 February	26.85	17.45	2 August	33.26	24.95
4 August	27.22	17.70	24 October	33.50	25.13
27 October	27.34	17.78	1967—1 July	(c)	(c)
1959—27 April	27.51	17.88	1968—25 October	(c)	(c)
27 July	27.86	18.11	22 November (d)	35.45	27.08
26 October	28.15	18.30	1969—24 November	36.45	27.88
1960—30 January (b)	21.12	21.12	1970—26 October	38.45	29.40
2 May	28.63	21.48	1971—26 October	39.45	30.90
25 July	29.22	21.92	1972—26 June	40.45	32.40
24 October	29.46	22.09	1973—8 June	44.00	36.00
1961—31 January	29.66	22.24	17 September (e)	44.00	39.00
1 May	29.92	22.44	1974—31 May	48.50	43.50
31 July	30.05	22.54			
30 October	29.88	22.41			

(a) From 22 September 1964, rates declared to apply uniformly throughout the State. For earlier periods, the rates shown are those which applied to the area comprised within a radius of 24 kilometres from the General Post Office, Perth. (b) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate from beginning of first pay-period commencing on or after 30 January 1960. (c) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage. (d) Rates prescribed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act, 1968*. (e) No increase in basic wage for adult males.

No. 2—Federal Awards: Minimum Weekly Wage Rates

In its decision of 8 July 1966 in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wages Cases of 1966, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted a provision in awards prescribing a minimum wage. The provisions inserted in the awards state that no adult male employee shall be paid at less than the prescribed minimum rates as ordinary rates of pay in respect of the ordinary hours of work prescribed in the award. The provision for a minimum wage for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966.

In its decision in the National Wage Case 1974, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in prescribing a minimum wage for adult females, also made provision for parity between the minimum wage for adult males and adult females to be achieved in three stages: 85 per cent of the male minimum wage to be paid to adult females from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974; 90 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 falls; and 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurs.

(\$)

Date of operation (a)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Darwin(b)
ADULT MALES								
1972—19 May	51.80	51.00	49.30	50.60	51.10	51.70	51.30	54.00
1973—29 May	60.80	60.00	58.30	59.60	60.10	60.70	60.30	63.00
1974—23 May	68.80	68.00	66.30	67.60	68.10	68.70	68.30	71.00
1975—1 January	76.80	76.00	74.30	75.60	76.10	76.70	76.30	79.00
15 May	80.80	80.00	78.30	79.60	80.10	80.70	80.30	83.00
18 September	83.60	82.80	81.10	82.40	82.90	83.50	83.10	85.80
ADULT FEMALES								
1974—23 May	58.50	57.80	56.40	57.50	57.90	58.40	58.10	60.40
30 September (c)	61.90	61.20	59.70	60.80	61.30	61.80	61.50	63.90
1975—1 January	69.10	68.40	66.90	68.00	68.50	69.00	68.70	71.10
15 May	72.70	72.00	70.50	71.60	72.10	72.60	72.30	74.70
30 June (d)	80.80	80.00	78.30	79.60	80.10	80.70	80.30	83.00
18 September	83.60	82.80	81.10	82.40	82.90	83.50	83.10	85.80

(a) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown. (b) Rates shown for Darwin are applicable in the Northern Territory north of the 20th parallel of south latitude. Rates for the Northern Territory south of this parallel are \$1.60 a week less for adult males. (c) Rates operative from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred. (d) Rates operative from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

No. 3—Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work Adult Workers, 30 June 1975

NOTE. The rates of pay and hours of work in the table below have been taken from awards, determinations and collective agreements of industrial tribunals and in some cases from unregistered collective agreements operative at 30 June 1975. Except for Primary production and Mining and quarrying the wage rates are those applicable to Perth unless indicated otherwise.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there are different classes or grades of work. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form \$71.00 and \$79.50. In other cases the rates are shown in the form \$76.30—\$80.90, indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates are also prescribed. The rates of pay quoted may be subject to revision due to retrospective adjustments to awards, etc.

The weekly rates shown are generally those prescribed in awards, etc. for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it is not possible to quote such rates, hourly or piece rates are shown. Prescribed rates of minimum wage for adult males and adult females are used where applicable. The minimum wage for adult females was first introduced into Federal and State awards in May 1974. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are forty; where the weekly hours prescribed differ from forty they are shown in footnotes to the table.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in the table below have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding specific rates prescribed for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

ADULT MALES

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Primary production—		Engineering (general)— <i>continued</i>	
Farming (general)—		Fitter and/or turner	110.00
General hand	(a) 82.50	Jobbing moulder	110.00
Forestry—		Labourer	86.50
Axeman	99.20 & 108.30	Machinist—	
General forestry worker	107.90	1st class	110.00
General nursery hand	100.30	2nd class	98.30
Fruit and grape growing and picking—		3rd class	93.40
Packer	82.50	Motor mechanic	110.00
Grazing—		Process worker	91.80
General station hand	(b) (c) 97.20	Sheet metal worker—	
Shearer—per 100 flock sheep (d)	46.60	1st class	110.00
Shed hand (d)	134.10	2nd class	98.30
Wool presser (d)	165.70	Storeman	95.90
Timber getting—		Toolmaker	115.80
Faller	105.80	Tradesman's assistant	91.80
Tractor driver	106.10–111.40	Welder, 1st class	110.00
Mining and quarrying—		Iron and steel—	
Coal mining (e) (f)—		Rolling mill (merchant) (j)—	
Deputy	136.32	Continuous furnace hand	91.70 & 93.30
Electrical fitter	132.24	Mill operative	103.90
Fitter and/or turner	132.24	Motor vehicle manufacture—	
Labourer	103.62	Assembler	86.80
Miner (machine)	122.90	Bodymaker, 1st class	110.00
Shiftman	117.65	Panel beater	110.00
Wheeler	110.70	Spray painter	110.00
Metalliferous mining (g) (h)—		Storeman	85.90
Fitter	(i) 112.00	Trimmer	110.00
Labourer	(i) 82.50	Welder, 2nd class	93.40
Miner	(i) 96.05	Railway workshops—	
Mullocker	(i) 82.50	Boilermaker	100.70
Timberman	(i) 93.95	Car and wagon builder	100.70
Trucker	(i) 82.50	Car cleaner	82.50
Quarrying—		Electrical fitter	100.70
Hammerman	82.50	Fitter and/or turner	100.70
Labourer	82.50	Labourer	82.50
Powder monkey	82.50	Painter	100.70
Spaller	82.50	Storeman	85.20–94.75
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		Tradesman's assistant	84.00 & 90.50
Agricultural implement making—		Welder, 1st class	100.70
Agricultural fitter	100.30 & 103.20	Shipbuilding (k)—	
Assembler	97.50 & 99.95	Boilermaker	110.00
Machinist—		Electrical mechanic	110.00
1st class	110.00	Fitter and/or turner	110.00
2nd class	98.30	Ironworker's assistant	91.80
3rd class	93.40	Labourer	86.50
Process worker	91.80	Painter and docker	82.50
Aircraft workshops—		Shipwright	116.15
Assembler	94.70–102.90	Textiles, clothing and footwear—	
Checker	120.10	Clothing trades (ready made)—	
Fitter and/or turner	112.40	Cutter	108.00
Ground engineer	112.40–122.90	Presser	103.20
Machinist, 1st class	112.40	Tailor	106.10
Toolmaker	116.90	Dry cleaning—	
Engineering (general)—		Operator of dry cleaning machine	101.30
Boilermaker	110.00		
Dresser and grinder	93.20		
Electrical fitter	110.00		

For footnotes, see end of table.

**No. 3—Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work
Adult Workers, 30 June 1975—continued**

ADULT MALES—continued

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Footwear manufacturing—		Sawmilling and timber yards— <i>cont.</i>	
Clicking section employee	105.70	Machinist—	
Finishing section employee	105.70	A grade	114.10
Making section employee	105.70	B grade	100.10
Stuftcutting section employee	105.70	Motor truck driver (truck over 1.2	
Textiles (knitting mills)—		tonnes to 3 tonnes)	111.10
Board and/or press hand	91.80	Orderman	103.50
Knitter	92.30	Puller out	91.20
Operator, full fashioned machine	93.90 & 98.10	Sawyer—	
Textiles (woollen mills)—		Band or jig	94.50 & 99.90
Assistant foreman	103.90–113.40	Circular	96.60 & 99.90
Gillbox attendant	91.10	Timber stacker	90.70
Labourer	87.50	Tractor driver	99.90
Loom tuner	97.30–106.30		
Piece scouring machine operator	91.80	Paper, printing, etc.—	
Plain warper and/or beamer	91.80	Cardboard boxes, containers and car-	
Weaver	88.80 & 92.10	tons—	
Food, drink and tobacco—		General hand	93.90
Aerated water and cordials—		Guillotine machine operator	100.10
General hand	96.90	Printing (general)—	
Truck driver (truck over 1.2 tonnes		Bookbinder	115.00
to 3 tonnes)	114.30	General hand	93.90
Bacon curing—		Hand compositor	115.00
Boner	113.05	Letterpress rotary machinist	114.00
General hand	98.90	Machine compositor	120.80
Slaughterman	113.05	Machine operator	114.00
Biscuit and cake making—		Photo engraver	114.50
Biscuit and cake maker	102.70	Storeman	101.90
General biscuit factory hand	89.10	Printing (newspapers)—	
Bread baking—		Assistant machinist—	Day work (f) 101.35
Bread carter	107.00 & 111.00	Night work (m) 111.15	
Doughmaker	118.05	Hand compositor—	Day work (f) 120.75
Brewing—		Night work (m) 130.55	
General hand	82.50	Machine compositor—	Day work (f) 129.70
Labourer	82.50	Night work (m) 139.50	
Truck driver	94.04	Machinist—	Day work (f) 120.75
Butter, cheese and milk processing—		Night work (m) 130.55	
Butter maker	115.30	Proof reader—	Day work (f) 120.75
General hand	107.70	Night work (m) 130.55	
Grader and/or tester	114.30	Publishing hand—	Day work (f) 96.00
Operator of dried milk machine	108.40	Night work (m) 105.80	
Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.—		Pulp, paper and board making—	
General hand	89.10	Tradesman's assistant	106.50
Confectionery—		Yardman	104.50
Confectioner	113.40	Other manufacturing—	
Flour milling—		Asbestos cement goods making—	
Miller	117.10–141.20	General factory employee	100.50
Packerman	105.60	Moulder, 1st class	104.00
Storeman	101.50	Moulder, 2nd class	101.60
Topman	109.60	Brickmaking—	
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—		Burner	107.35
General hand	89.10	Drawer	109.25
Meat industry—		Labourer	104.90
Boner	111.25	Pitman	104.90
Cold storage hand	102.00	Setter	109.25
Labourer—		Wheeler	109.25
Beef	101.40	Cement goods making—	
Mutton	101.40	Moulder	100.00
Slaughterman—		Cement making—	
Beef	120.15	Cement miller	82.50
Mutton	120.15	Labourer	82.50
Pastrycooking—		Chemical workers—	
Pastrycook	112.55	Factory hand	82.50
Sugar refining—		Earthenware making (general)—	
General factory hand	95.50	Labourer	95.30
Loader and stacker	95.50	Presser	103.10
Storehand	95.50	Setter	98.00–102.90
Winemaking—		Electricity generation and supply—	
Adult male	95.53	Conveyor attendant	105.85 & 107.35
Head cellarman	121.72	Electrical fitter	126.00
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.—		Electrician	126.00
Furniture making—		Engine driver	128.50
Assembler	93.99	Fireman	113.40
Cabinet maker	112.61	Fitter and/or turner	126.00
French polisher	112.61	Linesman	117.65 & 124.00
Glass tradesman	112.61	Tradesman's assistant	102.80
Mattress maker	93.30	Engine driving (n)—	
Wood machinist	93.30 & 112.61	Crane driver	108.30
Wood turner	112.61	Fireman	102.90 & 105.80
Sawmilling and timber yards—		Stationary engine driver, steam	105.40 & 109.00
Benchman, No. 1	114.10	Gas making and supply—	
Dockerman and tally man	91.20–96.30	Gas fitter	123.80
Labourer	87.70	Labourer	98.30
Log yardman	87.70	Meter repairer	114.35
		Retort operator	107.30

For footnotes, see end of table.

**No. 3—Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work
Adult Workers, 30 June 1975—continued
ADULT MALES—continued**

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Glass making—		Buses (p)—	
General hand	99.40	Bus driver (1 man operator)	113.95
Sorter	100.70 & 103.30	Bus driver (other)	107.40
Leather goods manufacture—		Conductor	97.40
Leather handbags, etc.	86.30	Vehicle cleaner	82.50
Oil refining—			
Operator	87.05 & 95.70	Shipping and stevedoring—	
Paint manufacture—		Harbour services—	
Labourer	108.90	Carpenter's labourer	97.60
Paint mixer	112.80	General labourer	97.60
Pharmaceutical preparations—		Wharf carpenter	115.00
General hand	82.50	Wharf storeman	100.63
Plastic moulding—		Wharf watchman (per hour) (q)	3.39
Operator of plastic press	96.40 & 103.40	Shipping (cargo vessels) (r) (s)—	
Rubber goods—		Able seaman	169.40-173.00
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	97.40 & 98.90	Greaser or oiler	160.60-173.00
Moulder	96.00 & 97.40	Assistant cook	161.10 & 178.00
Operator—		Engineer, 2nd	222.30-309.20
Calendar	105.00 & 109.40	Master	280.10-349.50
Forcing machine	97.40 & 98.90	Chief officer	222.30-309.20
Vulcanising press	93.80	Chief steward	198.40 & 215.90
Other adult		Stevedoring—	
Tanning of leather, etc.—		Wharf clerk (per hour) (t)	4.99
Drum hand	104.20	Wharf labourer (per hour) (t)	4.38
Leather dresser	102.40 & 103.70	Wharf labourer (permanent)	142.70
Glazer	102.60		
Strainer	100.70 & 102.30	Communication—	
Table hand	102.40 & 103.70	Post office—	
Tan pit hand	100.80-102.90	Mail officer	115.78
Wool scouring and fellmongering—		Motor driver	116.30
Labourer	104.10	Postal officer (u)	115.78
Wool scourer	115.60	Postman (u)	117.98
Building and construction—		Telephone services—	
Building—		Lineman (grade I)	111.00-119.70
Bricklayer	132.91	Lineman (grade II)	131.80
Builder's labourer (skilled)	124.52	Telecommunications technical officer	
Builder's labourer (unskilled)	106.67	(grade I)	164.59
Carpenter	133.55	Telecommunications tradesman	132.96
Electrician, installation	112.80	Telecommunications assistant	122.95
Painter	132.32		
Plasterer	133.02	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Plumber	136.82	Butchers (retail)—	
Road and bridge construction and main-		General butcher	111.60
tenance (municipal)—		Cold storage—	
Bitumen sprayer	106.70	Inside hand	105.10
Grader driver	116.00	Commercial travellers (v)—	
Labourer	94.30	Commercial traveller	112.90
Tractor driver	106.20	Milk distribution—	
Water supply and sewerage—		General hand	108.30
Concrete worker	99.20-107.90	Milk carter (vehicle 1.2 tonnes or less)	110.00
Excavator driver	119.20 & 121.90	Oil stores—	
Ganger	115.50-124.40	Clerk	122.70-170.00
Labourer	99.20	Storeman	82.50
Maintenance man	107.90-108.95	Petrol service stations—	
Pipe layer	109.60 & 115.50	Attendant	82.50
Tractor driver	110.00-119.20	Retail stores—	
Railway services—		Clerk	111.90
Permanent way—		Motor truck driver—	
Fettler, labourer, etc.	82.50	1-2 tonnes or less	109.00
Ganger, fettling gang	91.05-99.10	Over 1.2 tonnes to 3 tonnes	111.10
Traffic—		Shop assistant (drapery, grocery,	
Guard	94.30-101.80	hardware)	106.10
Locomotive cleaner	90.90	Storeman	103.13
Locomotive engine driver	111.85-129.10	Wholesale warehouses—	
Locomotive fireman	94.60-102.60	Adult male	103.60
Porter	82.50-87.30	Wool stores—	
Shunter, head	94.45-101.80	Clerk	101.79-121.37
Shunter, ordinary	87.30 & 92.70	Storeman	110.90
Signaller	(o)87.30-106.20	Wool classer	123.40
Road and air transport—		Public authority (n.e.i.) and community	
Air transport—		and business services—	
Clerk	114.40-169.80	Australian Public Service (u)—	
Maintenance engineer	162.00 & 171.50	Clerk (class 1, 21 years)	115.78
Loader, porter	109.10 & 110.60	Clerical assistant	103.57-139.59
Road transport—		Fire brigades—	
Assistant	101.40	Fireman	116.06-141.61
Motor mechanic	110.00	Hospitals—	
Motor truck driver—		Cook	102.60-116.40
1-2 tonnes or less	109.00	Kitchenman	86.90
Over 1.2 tonnes to 3 tonnes	111.10	Laundry employee, orderly, porter	86.90
Over 3 tonnes to 6 tonnes	113.00	Office services (private)—	
		Clerk (21 years)	96.00

For footnotes, see end of table

**No. 3—Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work
Adult Workers, 30 June 1975—continued**

ADULT MALES—continued

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Other services—		Laundries—	
Graduate engineer	145·18-197·94	General hand	86·24
Graduate scientist	134·10-197·94	Restaurants (w)—	
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.—		Cook (one cook only employed)	96·50
Commercial broadcasting—		Pantryman	88·70
Announcer	115·30 & 126·10	Waiter	93·60
Hairdressing (men's)—		Theatres—	
Hairdresser	101·00	Projectionist	129·90 & 143·60
Hotels (w)—		Usher, ticket taker, etc.	97·30
Barman	96·20	T.V. transmission—	
Cook (first)	103·20 & 115·00	Cameraman	118·00-138·60
Cook (all others)	94·70-96·60	Technician	127·10 & 138·60
Porter (day)	91·70	Watchmen, cleaners, etc.—	
Useful	91·70	Lift attendant	90·60
Waiter	93·00	Office cleaner (day)	92·90
		Watchman	91·70

ADULT FEMALES

Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—		Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving—	
Engineering (general)—		General hand	80·10
Process worker	86·80	Pastrycooking—	
Textiles, clothing and footwear—		Packer	80·10
Dry cleaning—		Pastrycook	95·50
Examiner	92·80	Sawmilling, furniture, etc.—	
Presser	102·70	Furniture making—	
Receiver and despatcher	92·20	Carpet sewer	80·10
Repairer	91·60	Machinist (bedding)	80·10
Spotter	94·30	Paper, printing, etc.—	
Other adults	88·30	Printing (general)—	
Footwear manufacturing—		Bookbinder	97·10-97·50
Adult female	99·00	Cardboard box machinist	97·10
Millinery—		General hand	93·90
Milliner	97·50	Packer	101·90
Order dressmaking—		Paper pattern maker	97·10
Cutter	111·10	Printing machine feeder	94·70
Machinist	98·90	Other manufacturing—	
Order tailoring (men's)—		Pharmaceutical preparations—	
Coat machinist or table hand	97·50	Filler, general hand	80·10
Cutter	116·80	Potteries—	
Tailoress	106·10	Adult female	85·50
Trousers machinist or table hand	97·50	Rubber goods—	
Ready made clothing (men's)—		Adult female	91·53
Coat machinist or table hand	97·50	Soap making—	
Cutter	108·00	General hand	90·10
Examiner	98·90	Transport and communication—	
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	96·10	Air transport—	
Head of table	100·90	Air hostess (x)	88·90-121·30
Presser	103·20	Clerk (h)	116·40-138·30
Trousers machinist or table hand	97·50	Post Office—	
Ready made dressmaking—		Monitor	(u) 124·87
Cutter	108·00	Phonogram operator	(u) 108·65
Examiner	98·90	Telephonist	(m) 108·65
Finisher	98·90	Typist	(u) 109·80
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	96·10	Railway refreshment services—	
Head of table	102·30	Canteen hand	80·10
Table hand or machinist	98·90	Cook	80·10
Presser	98·90	Waitress	80·10
Other adults	89·10	Shipping offices—	
Textiles (knitting mills)—		Clerk	104·60-117·50
Examiner, finisher, grader	89·90	Buses (p)—	
Knitter	92·30	Conductress	97·40
Machinist	92·30	Wholesale and retail trade—	
Welter and/or overlocker	92·20	Butchers (retail)—	
Textiles (woollen mills)—		Cashier	97·00
Gillbox attendant	91·10	Oil stores—	
Mender	92·20	Clerk	122·70-153·60
Weaver	92·10	Retail stores—	
Winder	91·10	Calculating machine operator	97·00
Food, drink and tobacco—		Clerk	95·00
Biscuit and cake making—		Ledger machine operator	97·00
Adult female	80·10	Shop assistant—	
Cereals, condiments, etc.—		Confectionery	101·05
General factory hand	80·10	Drapery	106·10
Confectionery—		Switchboard attendant	97·00
General hand	80·10		

For footnotes, see end of table.

**No. 3—Award Rates of Pay and Prescribed Hours of Work
Adult Workers, 30 June 1975—continued**

ADULT FEMALES—continued

Industry and occupation	Wages	Industry and occupation	Wages
	\$		\$
Wholesale warehouses—		Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	
Adult female	103·60	Boarding houses—	
Wool stores—		Cook	94·90–100·10
Clerk	88·12–103·81	Housemaid	86·50
		Waitress	93·00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community		Cleaners—	
and business services—		Office cleaner (day)	87·90
Australian Public Service (u)—		Commercial broadcasting—	
Accounting machinist (grade I)	109·80	Announcer	115·30 & 126·10
Accounting machinist (grade III)	132·96	Hairdressing—	
Typist	109·80	Hairdresser	103·50
Stenographer (grade I)	120·06	Hotels (w)—	
Hospitals—		Barmaid	96·20
Cook	102·60–116·40	Cook	103·20–115·00
Housemaid, kitchenmaid, laundry		Housemaid, kitchenmaid	91·70
worker	86·90	Waitress	93·00
Nurse (qualified), 1st year	143·95	Laundries—	
Nursing aide	105·70	Ironer	80·10
Wardmaid	86·90	Washing machine attendant	80·10
Washing machine attendant	88·90	Other adult	80·10
Office services (private)—		Restaurants (w)—	
Accounting machinist	91·70	Cook (one cook only employed)	96·50
Clerk (21 years)	89·70	Pantrymaid	83·70
Stenographer	91·70	Waitress	92·80
Typist	89·70	Theatres (m)—	
		Ticket seller	98·10
		Usherette, ticket taker, etc.	97·30 & 99·50

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) No limitation of hours prescribed. (b) Without keep. (c) Per week of 44 hours. (d) Shearers' and wool pressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc. exceed 30 minutes a day all time thereafter is paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found' rates are \$23·21 a week less. (e) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (f) Per week of 35 hours. (g) Excludes district allowance. (h) Per week of 37½ hours. (i) Gold mining. (j) Industry located at Kwinana. (k) Rates for permanent employment. (l) Per week of 38 hours. (m) Per week of 36 hours. (n) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry. (o) Per week of 36 hours for special class. (p) Government operated services only. (q) Hourly rate of pay for casuals. (r) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at \$7·24 a week. (s) 8 hours a day. (t) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work. (u) Per week of 36½ hours. (v) Local or city. (w) Rates of wage represent the weekly cash payment where board and lodging are not provided. (x) Duty hours shall not exceed 11 in any one day, 48 in any one week, 80 in any two weeks.

No. 4—Minimum Rates of Wages payable to Apprentices under Awards of Arbitration Authorities and Industrial Agreements in certain Trades at 30 June 1975

Trade	Weekly wages (a)	Trade	Weekly wage (a)
	\$		\$
Baking (metropolitan)	41·58– 87·12 (b)	Optical works	45·64–100·41 (f)
Boilermaking	42·48– 93·46	Painting and signwriting	46·64–102·73
Butchering	32·31–102·32 (c)	Pastrycooking	45·68– 95·70 (b)
Carpentering	47·01–103·84	Plastering	46·87–103·43
Engineering (metal trades)	42·48– 93·46	Plumbing	46·97–103·73
Furniture making	41·82– 92·15	Printing trade—	
Glass trade	41·82– 92·00	Job printing (Federal award)	43·15–100·65 (f)
Hairdressing (men's)	35·35– 85·85 (d)	Newspaper printing	42·26–102·64 (g)
Hairdressing (ladies)	36·23– 87·98 (d)	Sheet metal working	42·48– 93·46
Jewellery	39·40–104·02 (e)	Timber machining (metropolitan)	45·64–102·69 (f)
Moulding	42·48– 93·46	Vehicle building	42·48– 93·46
		Watchmaking	40·93–107·08 (e)

(a) Three, three and a half, four and five years' apprenticeship unless otherwise shown. (b) Three, three and a half and four years. (c) Three and a half, four and five years. (d) Four years. (e) Five and six years. (f) Four and five years. (g) Five years.

No. 5—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates: Industrial Groups

(See NOTE at head of Table 6)

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ADULT MALES

End of June—	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							Building and construction
		Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Saw-milling, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing, etc.	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups	
1939	12.22	10.25	9.62	10.04	9.70	11.32	9.59	10.01	10.00
1945	14.38	12.42	11.61	11.94	11.57	13.26	11.58	12.04	11.78
1966	43.74	42.20	39.67	41.65	40.57	46.38	40.38	41.56	43.91
1967	45.67	44.11	41.98	43.54	42.69	50.36	42.06	43.56	45.29
1968	48.37	45.75	42.82	44.82	43.79	53.01	43.49	45.04	46.59
1969	50.09	49.38	45.51	47.94	46.88	57.90	46.65	48.44	49.49
1970	51.50	50.91	49.12	50.97	48.97	59.41	49.34	50.59	51.34
1971	57.56	56.36	57.13	57.23	55.61	66.28	56.50	56.90	59.60
1972	63.61	62.27	62.10	61.50	61.44	71.00	62.89	62.62	66.03
1973	69.04	70.10	71.64	71.05	68.69	82.44	71.12	70.90	73.97
1974	89.88	89.26	85.76	86.26	84.49	102.49	*87.81	*88.31	93.44
1975	105.11	100.63	104.52	103.53	101.76	111.68	104.35	102.75	110.23

ADULT MALES

End of June—	Railway services	Road and air transport	Shipping and stevedoring	Communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
1939	9.52	10.02	8.72	9.75	9.98	9.06	9.81	10.02
1945	11.54	11.93	11.62	12.33	11.85	11.01	11.50	12.02
1966	40.17	42.29	39.85	47.55	41.71	39.79	39.16	42.06
1967	41.86	44.60	42.95	51.55	43.63	42.34	40.69	44.03
1968	42.68	45.81	49.11	55.75	44.47	43.86	42.22	45.61
1969	45.40	49.22	53.18	58.86	47.09	45.51	44.87	48.53
1970	47.87	51.07	60.10	67.18	49.77	49.16	46.80	51.09
1971	54.81	59.26	65.09	75.98	56.90	56.24	54.11	58.07
1972	60.84	61.56	73.77	85.23	61.93	62.13	58.23	63.89
1973	67.79	74.56	96.56	94.09	72.07	69.10	64.97	72.64
1974	86.36	92.04	*119.02	122.63	85.49	86.81	79.77	*90.46
1975	94.61	108.12	143.02	137.31	105.18	104.20	98.63	106.35

ADULT FEMALES (a)

End of June—	Manufacturing					Transport and communication	Wholesale and retail trade	Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	All industrial groups
	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Textiles, clothing, and footwear	Food, drink, and tobacco	Other manufacturing	All manufacturing groups					
1951	14.45	15.05	12.82	13.94	14.22	14.72	13.87	12.83	14.51	13.95
1966	28.51	27.85	27.73	28.20	27.98	32.00	29.82	28.96	30.38	29.45
1967	30.72	29.96	29.34	30.12	29.94	34.15	31.63	30.65	31.59	31.20
1968	31.32	30.96	30.32	31.38	30.95	35.35	32.95	31.67	33.91	32.55
1969	34.38	32.84	32.45	34.01	33.19	39.47	35.03	33.11	35.80	34.66
1970	35.18	35.35	33.74	35.26	34.95	43.95	37.74	36.70	37.07	37.14
1971	39.84	40.08	37.11	38.84	39.10	51.30	41.75	40.75	42.60	41.61
1972	47.34	48.21	43.39	45.39	46.38	57.02	49.66	49.28	49.70	49.21
1973	54.65	55.20	49.54	53.98	53.57	66.05	59.21	56.78	58.54	57.73
1974	71.89	72.44	64.92	78.60	72.07	92.58	75.89	74.36	74.34	75.41
1975	95.58	99.25	87.37	97.85	95.82	103.44	101.30	97.03	94.06	98.29

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Series commenced 1951.

*Revised.

No. 6—Weighted Average Minimum Weekly and Hourly Wage Rates

NOTE. The minimum wage rates and index numbers in the following table embrace a representative range of occupations and are based on the occupation and industry structures in 1954. The weekly wage rates shown in the table and used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in representative industrial awards, determinations, and agreements. The hourly wage rates are obtained by relating the weekly wage rates and the weekly hours of work prescribed in awards, etc. The rural industries are excluded from the table.

The wage rates shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

A more detailed description of the Minimum Wage Rate Index and tables giving figures for additional dates appear in the annual *Labour Report* published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra.

End of June—	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates		Index numbers (a)			
	Adult males	Adult females (b)	Adult males (c)	Adult females (b)	Weekly wage rates		Hourly wage rates	
					Males	Females (b)	Males (c)	Females (b)
1939	\$ 10.02	\$ (d)	cents 22.58	cents (d)	35.5	(d)	31.9	(d)
1945	12.02	(d)	27.32	(d)	42.6	(d)	38.6	(d)
1946	12.13	(d)	27.60	(d)	43.0	(d)	39.0	(d)
1947	12.79	(d)	29.09	(d)	45.3	(d)	41.1	(d)
1948	14.35	(d)	35.89	(d)	50.8	(d)	50.7	(d)
1949	15.81	(d)	39.60	(d)	56.0	(d)	56.0	(d)
1950	17.38	(d)	43.57	(d)	61.5	(d)	61.6	(d)
1951	21.86	13.95	54.82	34.99	77.4	70.1	77.5	69.7
1952	26.04	17.47	65.35	43.91	92.2	87.7	92.4	87.5
1953	27.95	18.72	70.15	47.07	99.0	94.1	99.2	93.8
1954	28.38	19.02	71.22	47.82	100.5	95.6	100.7	95.3
1955	29.24	19.24	73.45	48.37	103.5	96.7	103.8	96.4
1956	30.52	20.18	76.67	50.72	108.1	101.3	108.4	101.1
1957	31.78	21.03	79.74	52.87	112.5	105.7	112.7	105.4
1958	31.95	21.13	80.16	53.12	113.1	106.2	113.3	105.9
1959	32.72	21.74	82.04	54.66	115.8	109.2	116.0	108.9
1960	35.03	24.43	87.91	61.42	124.0	122.7	124.3	122.4
1961	36.24	25.47	91.02	64.02	128.3	127.9	128.7	127.6
1962	36.39	25.66	91.32	64.50	128.9	128.9	129.1	128.5
1963	36.94	26.39	92.69	66.34	130.8	132.6	131.0	132.2
1964	38.08	27.22	95.45	68.44	134.8	136.8	134.9	136.4
1965	39.29	27.99	98.55	70.35	139.1	140.6	139.3	140.2
1966	42.06	29.45	105.59	74.02	148.9	147.9	149.2	147.5
1967	44.03	31.20	110.45	78.43	155.9	156.7	156.1	156.3
1968	45.61	32.55	114.08	81.82	161.5	163.5	161.2	163.1
1969	48.53	34.66	121.32	87.12	171.8	174.1	171.5	173.6
1970	51.09	37.14	127.56	93.35	180.9	186.5	180.3	186.1
1971	58.07	41.61	145.24	104.60	205.6	209.0	205.3	208.5
1972	63.89	49.21	159.62	123.70	226.2	247.2	225.6	246.6
1973	72.64	57.73	180.55	145.12	257.2	290.0	255.2	289.3
1974	*90.46	75.41	*225.02	*189.55	*320.3	378.8	*318.0	*377.8
1975	106.35	98.29	264.31	247.07	376.6	493.7	373.6	492.5

(a) Base of series: weighted average weekly wage rate, Australia, 1954 = 100.
ing; and building and construction.

(b) Excludes mining and quarrying.
(c) Excludes shipping and stevedoring.
(d) Not available. * Revised.

No. 7—Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit (a)

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Year	Quarter				Year
	September	December	March	June	
1970-71	80.70	85.90	82.90	90.00	84.90
1971-72	92.90	96.30	91.00	94.40	93.70
1972-73	95.30	99.30	96.40	104.90	99.00
1973-74	108.70	115.00	111.80	126.10	*115.50
1974-75	135.50	147.90	144.20	155.70	146.80

(a) The series is based on employment and wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns and from other direct collections and estimates. Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male average earnings in Western Australia. Includes over-award wages and salaries, overtime earnings, bonuses and allowances, commissions, directors' fees and payments made retrospectively or in advance during the quarter. * Revised.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are therefore best made by relating complete years or corresponding quarters.

EMPLOYMENT

NOTE. In addition to the employment data appearing in this publication, details of the numbers of persons engaged in particular activities are given in many of the publications listed on pages 46-7.

CENSUS OF 30 JUNE 1971

In conformity with the repeal, with effect from 10 August 1967, of section 127 of the Australian Constitution, the statistics appearing in Tables 8-14 refer to total population. At previous censuses, particulars of persons having Aboriginal blood to a degree greater than one-half were excluded from census tabulations in accordance with the requirements of the section now repealed.

The most detailed and comprehensive statistics of employment of the population are those which are derived from the periodic Population Census. Among the most useful of the tabulations based on these enumerations are those which classify the population according to industry, occupational status and occupation.

The term *labour force* replaces the term *work force* used in earlier censuses.

The *labour force* comprises persons fifteen years of age and over who, in the week prior to the census worked at any time for payment or profit or were temporarily absent from their job. It also includes unemployed persons who were either laid off without pay for the whole week, or were actively seeking work. Unpaid helpers who usually worked less than fifteen hours per week and were not actively seeking work are excluded.

Persons *not in the labour force* include children not attending school; full-time students and children attending school; persons of independent means; those engaged in home duties; pensioners and annuitants; and inmates of institutions.

The comprehensive tables resulting from the census include detailed analyses of the labour force according to such characteristics as age, marital status, religion, birthplace, occupational status, industry and occupation. Only a selection of the tables relating to occupational status, industry and occupation have been included in this section.

Classification according to Industry

For census purposes, industry may be defined as the *branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed*. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses considered as a group producing the same commodity, performing the same process or providing the same service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch irrespective of their personal occupation within the industry. Examples are: Mining, which includes, in addition to miners and prospectors, such persons as laboratory technicians, transport workers and office staff employed by mining companies; Water Transport, which covers staff members of shipping companies and agencies, as well as ships' crews; professional activities such as Legal and Architectural Services which include not only qualified practitioners but also persons employed by them as, for example, receptionists, law clerks and draftsmen.

Classification according to industry at the 1971 Census has been made on the basis of the 1969 preliminary edition of the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification*, prepared by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. For the Population Census an 'undefined' category was added to certain Divisions of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules. The classification divides the labour force into thirteen Divisions which are in turn divided into Sub-Divisions, Groups and Classes.

Classification according to Occupational Status

Occupational status of persons classified as in the labour force at the time of the census covers two broad groups; those at work and those not at work (*i.e.* unemployed). The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary) and unpaid helpers (if usually working for at least fifteen hours per week). Unemployed persons are those who were not employed and who were either laid off without pay for the whole week prior to the census, or were actively looking for work. Unpaid helpers usually working less than fifteen hours per week are classified as unemployed if actively looking for work, but are excluded from the labour force if not actively looking for work.

Classification according to Occupation

Occupation is defined as the nature of the work which a person performs, and implies *personal*¹ performance. It may be based on the material treated, the process carried out or the type of service rendered by an *individual* worker. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, as distinct from industry, which is defined as the *branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed* and is not concerned with the nature of personal performance.

The Classification of Occupations used in the tabulation of the 1971 Census data has been adapted from and closely adheres to the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958 and as revised in 1968. The International Standard Classification of Occupations was prepared after extensive discussions and research by world experts in this field, to provide an adequate classification framework for countries interested in occupational classification, and, at the same time, provide a basis for international comparison of occupational data obtained mainly from Censuses of Population.

The Australian Classification of Occupations contains 11 Major Groups, 72 Minor Groups and 367 Occupation Categories. In accordance with the International Standard Classification, occupations have been grouped by the general similarity of the characteristics of the work they entail. The most important feature of each minor group is that the occupations included are more closely related to each other than to occupations outside the minor group as regards the functions involved and the skills, knowledge and abilities required for satisfactory performance. Other factors taken into consideration in forming these groups have been material worked on, workplace environment, use of specialised equipment, etc.

The data appearing in Table 13 are restricted to the 11 Major Groups and the 72 Minor Groups of the Australian Classification of Occupations. Complete descriptions of Major Groups, Minor Groups and Categories, together with a list of occupation tables included under each heading are contained in the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations—Revised: June 1971*, published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT

In addition to employment data provided by the census, there are available monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service. The prime purpose of this series is to measure, as nearly as possible with available data, *current monthly trends* in employment in the defined field.

The estimates, except those relating to government employment (see Table 17), are based on comprehensive data referred to as 'benchmarks', derived for the purpose from the Population Census of 30 June 1971. Month-to-month changes shown by current returns are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates. The figures used for this purpose are obtained from three main sources: (i) current pay-roll tax returns, which are lodged by all employers paying more than \$800 per week in wages, other than those specifically exempted under the pay-roll tax legislation; (ii) current returns from government bodies; and (iii) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated.

The figures relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not to the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and members of the defence forces. Employees in agriculture and in private domestic service are not included in the estimates because the available data are inadequate.

As the results of each successive population census become available it is the practice to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Benchmarks for June 1971 were established by analysing data from the 1971 census and other relevant sources such as special returns from government bodies and economic censuses and surveys.

The industry classification used is the Australian Standard Industrial Classification, which is described in the publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (Preliminary Edition), 1969, Volume 1, issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra. This industry classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for population censuses before 1971 and used in previously published estimates of civilian employment.

The estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, while the benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, which do not in all cases provide sufficiently precise information to allow accurate coding of industry. Industry dissections of the census totals of wage and salary earners were therefore adjusted to make them consistent as far as possible with industry coding at the establishment level.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' pay-rolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

For the period from June 1966 to June 1971 detailed industry figures for each State and Australia, and the government employment series, were published by the Australian Statistician, Canberra in two special bulletins *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Reference No. 6.23) issued on 24 April 1970 and 11 January 1972. Estimates according to industry which appear in those bulletins are not directly comparable with those shown in Table 16, but it is expected that in due course a revised series will be published for the period from June 1966 to May 1971, classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. However, it may not be possible to provide as much industry detail as for June 1971 and subsequent periods. It is not practicable to derive comparable estimates for periods prior to June 1966.

POPULATION CENSUS

No. 8—Labour Force classified according to Industry Division: Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER			
Employed persons—			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	32,595	6,713	39,308
Mining	15,503	1,558	17,061
Manufacturing	51,634	11,640	63,274
Electricity, gas and water	4,224	419	4,643
Construction	41,865	2,241	44,106
Wholesale and retail trade	48,622	33,935	82,557
Transport and storage	22,921	2,787	25,708
Communication	6,220	2,044	8,264
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16,463	11,596	28,059
Public administration and defence	15,394	6,031	21,425
Community services	18,220	29,665	47,885
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	8,399	14,099	22,498
Non-classifiable establishments	12,199	4,743	16,942
Total, Employed persons	294,259	127,471	421,730
Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382
PROPORTION (per cent)			
Employed persons—			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.88	5.13	9.13
Mining	5.17	1.19	3.96
Manufacturing	17.23	8.90	14.70
Electricity, gas and water	1.41	0.32	1.08
Construction	13.97	1.71	10.25
Wholesale and retail trade	16.23	25.95	19.18
Transport and storage	7.65	2.13	5.97
Communication	2.08	1.56	1.92
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5.49	8.87	6.52
Public administration and defence	5.14	4.61	4.98
Community services	6.08	22.69	11.13
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.80	10.78	5.23
Non-classifiable establishments	4.07	3.63	3.94
Total, Employed persons	98.21	97.48	97.99
Unemployed persons	1.79	2.52	2.01
Total in labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00

No. 9—Industry of the Population: Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division and sub-division (a)	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Employed persons—					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—					
Agriculture	27,870	6,413	34,283	7.97	3.33
Other and undefined	4,725	300	5,025	1.17	0.49
Total	32,595	6,713	39,308	9.13	3.81
Mining—					
Metallic minerals	10,857	751	11,608	2.70	1.13
Other and undefined	4,646	807	5,453	1.27	0.53
Total	15,503	1,558	17,061	3.96	1.66
Manufacturing—					
Food, beverages and tobacco	8,139	3,646	11,785	2.74	1.14
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	7,183	969	8,152	1.89	0.79
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3,957	1,538	5,495	1.28	0.53
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	4,251	426	4,677	1.09	0.45
Basic metal products	4,898	345	5,243	1.22	0.51
Fabricated metal products	7,061	955	8,016	1.86	0.78
Transport equipment	5,310	232	5,542	1.29	0.54
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	5,818	856	6,674	1.55	0.65
Other and undefined	5,017	2,673	7,690	1.79	0.75
Total	51,634	11,640	63,274	14.70	6.14
Electricity, gas and water	4,224	419	4,643	1.08	0.45
Construction—					
General construction	26,667	1,328	27,995	6.50	2.72
Special trade contracting	14,194	899	15,093	3.51	1.46
Total (b)	41,865	2,241	44,106	10.25	4.28
Wholesale and retail trade—					
Wholesale trade	21,537	8,081	29,618	6.88	2.87
Retail trade	27,073	25,845	52,918	12.30	5.14
Total (b)	48,622	33,935	82,557	19.18	8.01
Transport and storage—					
Road transport	10,228	1,340	11,568	2.69	1.12
Railway transport	4,988	332	5,320	1.24	0.52
Other and undefined	7,705	1,115	8,820	2.05	0.86
Total	22,921	2,787	25,708	5.97	2.49
Communication	6,220	2,044	8,264	1.92	0.80
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—					
Finance and investment	5,230	4,197	9,427	2.19	0.91
Insurance	2,687	1,975	4,662	1.08	0.45
Real estate and business services	8,523	5,418	13,941	3.24	1.35
Total (b)	16,463	11,596	28,059	6.52	2.72
Public administration and defence—					
Public administration	11,427	5,687	17,114	3.98	1.66
Defence	3,959	341	4,300	1.00	0.42
Total (b)	15,394	6,031	21,425	4.98	2.08
Community services—					
Health	5,365	17,223	22,588	5.25	2.19
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	7,078	9,677	16,755	3.89	1.63
Other and undefined	5,777	2,765	8,542	1.98	0.83
Total	18,220	29,665	47,885	11.13	4.65
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—					
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	4,157	8,485	12,642	2.94	1.23
Personal services	1,787	3,417	5,204	1.21	0.51
Other and undefined	2,455	2,197	4,652	1.08	0.45
Total	8,399	14,099	22,498	5.23	2.18
Non-classifiable establishments	12,199	4,743	16,942	3.94	1.64
Total	294,259	127,471	421,730	97.99	40.93
Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652	2.01	0.84
Total persons in the labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	100.00	41.77
Persons not in the labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	....	58.23
TOTAL POPULATION	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	....	100.00

(a) Only those sub-divisions in which 4,300 or more persons (1 per cent of the labour force or more) were recorded are shown separately. (b) Including 'undefined', i.e. persons who could not be accurately assigned to one of the sub-divisions shown.

No. 10—Industry of Employed Persons: Census, 30 June 1971
Classification according to Statistical Division

Statistical division	Primary (including mining)	Manu- factur- ing	Con- struc- tion	Whole- sale and retail trade	Trans- port, storage and com- muni- cation	Com- munity services	Enter- tain- ment, resta- urants, hotels, etc. (a)	Other indus- tries (b)	Total (all indus- tries)
MALES									
Perth Statistical Division	6,469	43,476	25,620	38,078	20,079	14,036	5,986	36,511	190,255
Other divisions—									
South-West	6,361	3,548	3,038	2,758	1,883	889	510	2,415	21,402
Southern Agricultural	5,774	1,077	1,325	1,803	1,086	560	315	1,267	13,207
Central Agricultural	7,164	949	1,761	1,863	1,507	698	300	1,385	15,627
Northern Agricultural (c)	5,648	799	1,551	1,516	1,190	539	256	1,289	12,788
Eastern Goldfields	6,338	640	1,571	1,391	1,056	535	325	1,441	13,297
Central	1,873	76	1,050	103	137	78	55	350	3,722
North-West	1,328	81	533	308	264	270	113	877	3,774
Pilbara	5,165	575	4,472	554	858	174	455	2,112	14,365
Kimberley	1,954	365	937	233	386	433	77	433	4,818
Total	41,605	8,110	16,238	10,529	8,367	4,176	2,406	11,569	103,000
Total, all divisions	48,074	51,586	41,858	48,607	28,446	18,212	8,392	48,080	293,255
Migratory (d)	24	48	7	15	695	8	7	200	1,004
Total males employed	48,098	51,634	41,865	48,622	29,141	18,220	8,399	48,280	294,259

FEMALES									
Perth Statistical Division	2,072	10,457	1,743	26,866	3,513	22,866	9,968	18,735	96,220
Other divisions—									
South-West	1,116	443	87	1,891	256	1,591	906	981	7,271
Southern Agricultural	1,126	235	65	1,134	213	913	511	600	4,797
Central Agricultural	1,377	157	49	1,194	226	1,264	585	672	5,524
Northern Agricultural (c)	889	112	44	1,004	208	908	550	523	4,238
Eastern Goldfields	598	112	55	1,017	149	863	687	557	4,038
Central	132	4	14	56	21	95	96	55	473
North-West	242	16	15	260	46	227	191	225	1,222
Pilbara	309	42	131	329	125	351	427	273	1,987
Kimberley	404	62	35	177	63	561	169	151	1,622
Total	6,193	1,183	495	7,062	1,307	6,773	4,122	4,037	31,172
Total, all divisions	8,265	11,640	2,238	33,928	4,820	29,639	14,090	22,772	127,392
Migratory (d)	6	....	3	7	11	26	9	17	79
Total females employed	8,271	11,640	2,241	33,935	4,831	29,665	14,099	22,789	127,471

PERSONS									
Perth Statistical Division	8,541	53,933	27,363	64,944	23,592	36,902	15,954	55,246	286,475
Other divisions—									
South-West	7,477	3,991	3,125	4,649	2,139	2,480	1,416	3,396	28,673
Southern Agricultural	6,900	1,312	1,390	2,937	1,299	1,473	826	1,867	18,004
Central Agricultural	8,541	1,106	1,810	3,057	1,733	1,962	885	2,057	21,151
Northern Agricultural (c)	6,537	911	1,595	2,520	1,398	1,447	806	1,812	17,026
Eastern Goldfields	6,936	752	1,626	2,408	1,205	1,398	1,012	1,998	17,335
Central	2,005	80	1,064	159	173	151	151	495	4,195
North-West	1,570	97	548	568	310	497	304	1,102	4,996
Pilbara	5,474	617	4,603	883	983	525	882	2,385	16,352
Kimberley	2,358	427	972	410	449	994	246	584	6,440
Total	47,798	9,293	16,733	17,591	9,674	10,949	6,528	15,606	134,172
Total, all divisions	56,339	63,226	44,096	82,535	33,266	47,851	22,482	70,852	420,647
Migratory (d)	30	48	10	22	706	34	16	217	1,083
Total persons employed	56,369	63,274	44,106	82,557	33,972	47,885	22,498	71,069	421,730

(a) Includes Sport and recreation and Personal services. (b) Comprises Electricity, gas and water; Finance, insurance, real estate and business services; Public administration and defence; and Non-classifiable establishments. (c) Includes Houtman Abrolhos (unincorporated). (d) Comprises persons (both passengers and crew) who, at midnight on census night, were enumerated on board ships in Western Australian ports, or ships which had left an Australian port before census night for a next port of call in Western Australia. It includes also those who were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.

No. 11—Population classified according to Occupational Status (a)
Census, 30 June 1971

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of population		
				Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—						
Employed—						
Employer	20,027	5,155	25,182	1·94	0·50	2·44
Self-employed	27,202	6,344	33,546	2·64	0·62	3·26
Employee (on wage or salary)	246,028	113,676	359,704	23·88	11·03	34·91
Unpaid helper	1,002	2,296	3,298	0·10	0·22	0·32
Total Employed	294,259	127,471	421,730	28·56	12·37	40·93
Unemployed—						
Looking for first job	687	589	1,276	0·07	0·06	0·12
Other	4,674	2,702	7,376	0·45	0·26	0·72
Total Unemployed	5,361	3,291	8,652	0·52	0·32	0·84
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	29·08	12·69	41·77
Not in labour force—						
Usually working	14,398	4,329	18,727	1·40	0·42	1·82
Home duties	185,768	185,768	371,536	18·03	18·03	18·03
Child at home	59,131	55,990	115,121	5·74	5·43	11·17
Child at school	113,050	105,854	218,904	10·97	10·27	21·24
Full-time student	6,815	5,498	12,313	0·66	0·53	1·19
Other	36,052	13,202	49,254	3·50	1·28	4·78
Total not in labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	22·27	35·97	58·23
GRAND TOTAL	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	51·34	48·66	100·00

(a) See letterpress on page 12.

No. 12—Industry and Occupational Status (a) of Employed Persons : Census, 30 June 1971

Industry division	Occupational status				Total
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Unpaid helper	

MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,845	13,284	12,832	634	32,595
Mining	65	192	15,239	7	15,503
Manufacturing	1,429	927	49,257	21	51,634
Electricity, gas and water	6	4	4,214	....	4,224
Construction	2,970	4,079	34,791	25	41,865
Wholesale and retail trade	5,234	3,385	39,955	48	48,622
Transport and storage	699	2,351	19,858	13	22,921
Communication	5	13	6,201	1	6,220
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,500	1,050	13,888	25	16,463
Public administration and defence	....	....	15,394	....	15,394
Community services	880	187	17,035	118	18,220
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1,181	1,075	6,112	31	8,399
Non-classifiable establishments	213	655	11,252	79	12,199
Total males employed	20,027	27,202	246,028	1,002	294,259

FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,188	2,621	1,854	1,050	6,713
Mining	9	14	1,532	3	1,558
Manufacturing	319	250	11,019	52	11,640
Electricity, gas and water	....	....	419	....	419
Construction	297	198	1,682	64	2,241
Wholesale and retail trade	2,064	1,817	29,761	293	33,935
Transport and storage	123	197	2,432	35	2,787
Communication	2	8	2,034	....	2,044
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	202	275	11,083	36	11,596
Public administration and defence	....	....	6,031	....	6,031
Community services	142	308	28,839	376	29,665
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	783	512	12,695	109	14,099
Non-classifiable establishments	26	144	4,295	278	4,743
Total females employed	5,155	6,344	113,676	2,296	127,471

PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7,033	15,905	14,686	1,684	39,308
Mining	74	206	16,771	10	17,061
Manufacturing	1,748	1,177	60,276	73	63,274
Electricity, gas and water	6	4	4,633	....	4,643
Construction	3,267	4,277	36,473	89	44,106
Wholesale and retail trade	7,298	5,202	69,716	341	82,557
Transport and storage	822	2,548	22,290	48	25,708
Communication	7	21	8,235	1	8,264
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,702	1,325	24,971	61	28,059
Public administration and defence	....	....	21,425	....	21,425
Community services	1,022	495	45,874	494	47,885
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1,964	1,587	18,807	140	22,498
Non-classifiable establishments	239	799	15,547	357	16,942
Total persons employed	25,182	33,546	359,704	3,298	421,730

(a) See letterpress on page 12.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1971

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Employed persons—					
Professional, technical and related workers—					
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	1,166	6	1,172	0.27	0.11
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	935	61	996	0.23	0.10
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	630	77	707	0.16	0.07
Medical practitioners and dentists	1,281	138	1,419	0.33	0.14
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	334	6,869	7,203	1.67	0.70
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	677	442	1,119	0.26	0.11
Teachers	5,377	6,473	11,850	2.75	1.15
Clergy and related members of religious orders	848	223	1,071	0.25	0.10
Law professionals	458	24	482	0.11	0.05
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	1,432	807	2,239	0.52	0.22
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	8,239	1,478	9,717	2.26	0.94
Other professional, technical and related workers	3,166	984	4,150	0.96	0.40
Total	24,543	17,582	42,125	9.79	4.09
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—					
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	1,196	12	1,208	0.28	0.12
Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c.	23,483	3,423	26,906	6.25	2.61
Total	24,679	3,435	28,114	6.53	2.73
Clerical workers—					
Book-keepers and cashiers	3,403	3,664	7,067	1.64	0.69
Stenographers and typists		13,144	13,144	3.05	1.28
Other clerical workers	19,654	23,597	43,251	10.05	4.20
Total	23,057	40,405	63,462	14.75	6.16
Sales workers—					
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	2,637	138	2,775	0.64	0.27
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	3,608	180	3,788	0.88	0.37
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	9,712	18,328	28,040	6.52	2.72
Total	15,957	18,646	34,603	8.04	3.36
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—					
Farmers and farm managers	19,706	3,854	23,560	5.47	2.29
Farm workers, including farm foremen	12,265	1,985	14,250	3.31	1.38
Wool classers	248	5	253	0.06	0.02
Hunters and trappers	65		65	0.02	0.01
Fishermen and related workers	1,497	39	1,536	0.36	0.15
Timber getters and other forestry workers	882	25	907	0.21	0.09
Total	34,663	5,908	40,571	9.43	3.94
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—					
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	4,654	14	4,668	1.08	0.45
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	258	1	259	0.06	0.03
Mineral treaters	738		738	0.17	0.07
Total	5,650	15	5,665	1.32	0.55
Workers in transport and communication—					
Deck and engineer officers, ship	518	1	519	0.12	0.05
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen	852		852	0.20	0.08
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	321	4	325	0.08	0.03
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	1,091		1,091	0.25	0.11
Drivers, road transport	13,762	1,112	14,874	3.46	1.44
Guards and conductors, railway	419		419	0.10	0.04
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport	1,864	15	1,879	0.44	0.18
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	354	2,147	2,501	0.58	0.24
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	1,720	343	2,063	0.48	0.20
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	634	132	766	0.18	0.07
Total	21,535	3,754	25,289	5.88	2.45
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—					
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	244	125	369	0.09	0.04
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	941	1,770	2,711	0.63	0.26
Leather cutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	269	221	490	0.11	0.05
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	1,222		1,222	0.28	0.12
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	1,095	56	1,151	0.27	0.11
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	28,332	73	28,405	6.60	2.76
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	10,298	17	10,315	2.40	1.00

For footnotes see end of table.

No. 13—Occupations of the Population (a): Census, 30 June 1971—continued

Major and minor group	Males	Females	Persons		
			Number	Percentage of—	
				Labour force	Population
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	3,997	489	4,486	1.04	0.44
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	11,091	310	11,401	2.65	1.11
Painters and decorators	4,094	33	4,127	0.96	0.40
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	10,357	2	10,359	2.41	1.01
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	2,042	519	2,561	0.60	0.25
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	647	77	724	0.17	0.07
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	5,461	1,500	6,961	1.62	0.68
Chemical, sugar and paper production process workers	1,027	96	1,123	0.26	0.11
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers ....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production process workers, n.e.c.	1,458	484	1,942	0.45	0.19
Packers, wrappers, labellers	592	1,196	1,788	0.42	0.17
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	7,374	20	7,394	1.72	0.72
Storemen and freight handlers	8,348	362	8,710	2.02	0.85
Labourers, n.e.c.	14,766	638	15,404	3.58	1.49
Total	113,655	7,989	121,644	28.26	11.80
Service, sport and recreation workers—					
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	3,136	105	3,241	0.75	0.31
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	1,774	10,285	12,059	2.80	1.17
Waiters, bartenders	759	3,481	4,240	0.99	0.41
Building caretakers, cleaners	2,260	3,668	5,928	1.38	0.58
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	552	1,774	2,326	0.54	0.23
Laundresses, dry cleaners and pressers	262	1,241	1,503	0.35	0.15
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	285	83	368	0.09	0.04
Photographers and camera operators	258	50	308	0.07	0.03
Undertakers and crematorium workers	71	2	73	0.02	0.01
Service, sports, recreation workers, n.e.c.	1,640	3,259	4,899	1.14	0.48
Total	10,997	23,948	34,945	8.12	3.39
Members of armed services	3,141	86	3,227	0.75	0.31
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	16,382	5,703	22,085	5.13	2.14
Total, Employed	294,259	127,471	421,730	97.99	40.93
Unemployed persons—					
Looking for first job	687	589	1,276	0.30	0.12
Other	4,674	2,702	7,376	1.71	0.72
Total, Unemployed persons	5,361	3,291	8,652	2.01	0.84
Total in labour force	299,620	130,762	430,382	100.00	41.77
Persons not in labour force	229,446	370,641	600,087	.....	58.23
TOTAL POPULATION	529,066	501,403	1,030,469	.....	100.00

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on page 13.

No. 14—Occupation and Occupational Status (a) of Employed Persons: Census, 30 June 1971

Major occupation group	Occupational Status				Total
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Unpaid helper	
MALES					
Professional, technical and related workers	1,939	625	21,879	100	24,543
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	7,952	635	16,071	21	24,679
Clerical workers	90	65	22,889	13	23,057
Sales workers	316	2,369	13,230	42	15,957
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	5,756	13,783	14,482	642	34,663
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	19	160	5,467	4	5,650
Workers in transport and communication	399	2,727	18,389	20	21,535
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3,129	5,914	104,560	52	113,655
Service, sport and recreation workers	352	597	10,015	33	10,997
Members of armed services .....	....	....	3,141	....	3,141
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	75	327	15,905	75	16,382
Total males employed	20,027	27,202	246,028	1,002	294,259
FEMALES					
Professional, technical and related workers	148	386	16,730	318	17,582
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1,404	246	1,756	29	3,435
Clerical workers	1,073	728	38,352	252	40,405
Sales workers	1,004	1,647	15,793	202	18,646
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	1,128	2,605	1,182	993	5,908
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1	2	12	....	15
Workers in transport and communication	32	123	3,590	9	3,754
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	60	200	7,702	27	7,989
Service, sport and recreation workers	286	323	23,164	175	23,948
Members of armed services .....	....	....	86	....	86
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	19	84	5,309	291	5,703
Total females employed	5,155	6,344	113,676	2,296	127,471
PERSONS					
Professional, technical and related workers	2,087	1,011	38,609	418	42,125
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	9,356	881	17,827	50	28,114
Clerical workers	1,163	793	61,241	265	63,462
Sales workers	1,320	4,016	29,023	244	34,603
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	6,884	16,388	15,664	1,635	40,571
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	20	162	5,479	4	5,665
Workers in transport and communication	431	2,850	21,979	29	25,289
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3,189	6,114	112,262	79	121,644
Service, sport and recreation workers	638	920	33,179	208	34,945
Members of armed services .....	....	....	3,227	....	3,227
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	94	411	21,214	366	22,085
Total persons employed	25,182	33,546	359,704	3,298	421,730

n.e.c. denotes 'not elsewhere classified'.

(a) See letterpress on pages 12 and 13.

ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT

No. 15—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Year	Month												Average for year ended:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	June	Dec.
MALES														
1971	235.4	235.0	234.6	233.9	232.3	234.2	234.0	233.6	234.5	234.7	235.8	236.5	234.2	231.1
1972	231.2	233.3	234.5	233.4	234.5	233.8	234.1	235.8	236.4	237.7	239.5	240.5	231.1	235.4
1973	240.8	241.5	243.4	243.3	243.7	243.0	242.4	242.1	242.3	242.7	244.6	244.7	240.0	242.9
1974	244.3	246.8	247.5	248.2	248.8	247.9	248.0	247.1	246.8	246.9	247.9	247.9	245.2	247.3
FEMALES														
1971	111.3	114.2	115.2	115.8	115.6	110.9	111.5	111.6	112.5	113.2	114.5	112.1	113.6	115.5
1972	116.2	119.8	121.1	121.4	122.5	115.4	115.0	115.6	116.0	117.0	118.1	116.5	118.5	123.2
1973	126.0	129.7	131.7	132.7	132.7	123.1	123.2	124.3	125.6	126.5	128.1	127.0	128.3	131.2
1974	128.3	131.4	132.6	133.4	133.4	132.3	132.1	131.4	132.1	132.2	131.6	130.1	131.8	133.0
1975	128.3	131.4	132.6	133.4	133.4	133.1	133.7	133.6	133.8	134.7	134.7	132.7	131.8	133.0
PERSONS														
1971	346.7	349.2	349.8	349.6	347.9	345.2	345.5	345.2	347.0	347.9	350.3	348.6	347.8	346.6
1972	347.4	353.1	355.6	354.8	356.9	345.5	342.9	342.8	343.9	344.9	348.3	347.5	349.6	358.6
1973	366.8	371.2	375.2	376.0	376.4	356.8	357.3	360.1	362.0	364.2	367.6	367.5	368.3	374.1
1974	372.6	378.2	380.1	381.6	382.2	375.3	374.5	373.5	374.4	374.8	376.2	374.7	377.0	380.3
1975	372.6	378.2	380.1	381.6	382.2	381.0	381.7	380.6	380.7	381.5	382.6	380.5	377.0	380.3

(a) New series—see letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 13-14.

No. 16—Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a)

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	June 1971	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1971	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975	June 1971	June 1973	June 1974	June 1975
Forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Mining	16.0	17.8	19.0	20.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	17.6	19.5	20.8	22.4
Manufacturing—												
Food, beverages and tobacco	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.3
Textiles	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Clothing and footwear	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5
Wood, wood products and furniture	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.5
Paper and paper products, printing	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6
Basic metal products	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.4
Fabricated metal products	7.0	5.9	6.6	6.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	7.9	6.9	7.8	8.0
Transport equipment	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5
Other machinery and equipment and household appliances	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3
Other manufacturing	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.1
Electricity, gas and water	5.2	5.9	6.2	6.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.6	6.4	6.7	7.2
Construction	39.3	33.2	33.1	35.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	41.0	34.8	34.7	36.7
Wholesale trade	21.0	20.9	21.6	21.0	8.0	8.2	9.0	8.6	29.0	29.1	30.6	29.6
Retail trade	20.9	23.0	23.7	23.4	22.9	26.1	27.6	26.6	43.8	49.1	51.4	50.0
Transport and storage	21.7	19.7	20.3	20.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	24.2	22.3	23.0	22.6
Communication	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14.6	13.8	14.4	14.2	11.5	12.5	13.3	12.9	26.1	26.3	27.7	27.1
Public administration (n.e.i.)	11.9	13.0	13.8	14.4	5.2	6.3	7.3	8.2	17.1	19.3	21.1	22.6
Community services—												
Health	4.6	5.1	5.6	6.0	17.6	21.4	22.5	23.4	22.2	26.5	28.1	29.4
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	7.3	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.1	12.0	13.6	15.5	17.4	20.6	22.7	25.2
Other (b)	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	8.9	9.6	9.9	10.3
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.8	12.8	13.4	14.4	14.3	19.9	20.9	22.5	23.1
Total	234.2	233.8	243.0	247.9	110.9	123.1	132.3	133.1	345.2	356.8	375.3	381.0

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) New series—see letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 13-14. (b) Comprises Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services of a non-profit nature.

NOTE. Similar information for the period December 1972 to December 1975 appears on page 24.

No. 16—Wage and Salary Earners In Civilian Employment: Industry Groups and Sub-groups (a)

—continued

(Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service)

(Thousands)

Industry group and sub-group	Males				Females				Persons			
	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1972	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975
Forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mining	16.7	18.3	20.4	20.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	18.3	20.0	22.4	22.2
Manufacturing—												
Food, beverages and tobacco	9.2	8.8	8.4	8.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	12.9	12.6	11.9	12.3
Textiles	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Clothing and footwear	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
Wood, wood products and furniture	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	7.4	7.8	7.4	7.6
Paper and paper products, printing	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.2
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.9
Basic metal products	5.5	5.9	6.8	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	5.9	6.3	7.3	7.6
Fabricated metal products	5.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.1	7.6	7.6	7.5
Transport equipment	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.8
Other machinery and equipment and household appliances	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.5
Other manufacturing	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.3
Electricity, gas and water	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.1
Construction	32.0	32.2	32.3	31.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	33.6	33.8	33.8	33.1
Wholesale trade	20.8	22.0	21.4	21.6	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	28.6	30.7	29.9	30.0
Retail trade	22.2	23.4	23.4	24.3	25.6	28.2	28.2	27.7	47.8	51.7	51.6	52.0
Transport and storage	21.7	21.4	21.4	20.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	24.2	24.0	24.0	23.6
Communication	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	13.4	14.1	14.0	14.0	11.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	25.2	27.0	26.9	26.9
Public administration (n.e.i.)	12.8	13.3	14.0	14.6	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.4	18.8	20.0	21.4	23.0
Community services—												
Health	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.4	20.1	21.8	22.8	23.4	25.0	27.2	28.5	29.8
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	7.7	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.0	10.3	11.8	12.9	16.7	18.6	20.5	22.2
Other (b)	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.5
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	7.8	8.2	8.3	9.0	13.3	14.1	14.5	14.6	21.1	22.3	22.8	23.6
Total	231.0	240.5	244.7	247.9	116.5	127.0	130.1	132.7	347.5	367.5	374.7	380.5

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) New series—see letterpress *Estimates of Employment* on pages 13–14. (b) Comprises Law, order and public safety; Religion and social welfare; and Other community and business services of a non-profit nature.

No. 17—Government Authorities: Civilian Employees (a) in Western Australia (Thousands)

June—	Australian Government (b)			State Government (b) (c)			Local government (c)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	14.7	5.1	19.7	*47.3	*17.2	*64.5	5.6	1.0	6.7	*67.6	*23.3	*91.0
1972	15.0	5.3	20.3	50.2	*18.8	69.0	6.5	1.1	7.6	*71.8	*25.2	*97.0
1973	*15.6	5.7	21.2	51.2	20.2	71.4	6.7	*1.1	7.8	73.4	27.1	100.5
1974	*16.2	6.2	22.3	*53.4	22.5	*75.9	6.5	1.2	7.7	*76.1	29.9	*105.9
1975	16.7	6.7	23.3	55.0	24.6	79.6	8.8	1.4	10.2	80.5	32.7	113.1

(a) Includes employees of government bodies (Australian Government, State Government, local government and semi-government) on services such as railways, road and air transport, shipping, banks, post office, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, hospitals and institutions, as well as administrative employees. Excludes trainee teachers from July 1971. (b) Includes employees of semi-governmental authorities. (c) Excludes a small number of employees engaged in agriculture. * Revised.

No. 18—Employment in Building according to Occupational Status and Type of Job

NOTE. The figures shown in this table (and Table 19) relate to persons working on the jobs of contractors who undertake the erection of new buildings and on the jobs of government authorities which erect new buildings on their own account. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance when these jobs are undertaken by such contractors and authorities. The figures also include the number of persons working on new private buildings (other than houses) erected without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job.

Informants are asked to supply details of all persons employed on their jobs on a specified day, including working principals, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily laid off on account of weather. Because of the intermittent employment of various types of sub-contractors and sub-contractor employees working on their jobs on the specified day. This factor may cause some understatement in the figures shown in the table. In other cases, because of frequent movement between jobs of some types of tradesmen (such as electricians) who may work on several jobs on the one day, some duplication may occur.

The figures exclude persons working on owner-built houses, and employees of building firms which undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance.

End of June—	Working principals (contractors)	Sub-contractors working on jobs for contractors	Wage earners (including Government day labour) (a)	Total (a)	(a) Persons engaged on—			Total (a)
					New dwellings	Alterations and additions to dwellings	Other building	
1971	646	3,181	13,965	17,792	7,626	660	9,506	17,792
1972	590	3,213	11,694	15,497	7,065	508	7,924	15,497
1973	771	4,274	12,564	17,609	9,229	599	7,781	17,609
1974	800	3,993	14,509	19,302	9,238	687	9,377	19,302
1975	759	2,963	12,959	16,681	7,661	559	8,461	16,681

(a) Includes tradesmen employed by the Civil Engineering Branch of the Western Australian Government Railways who were engaged on other activities as well as on building construction.

No. 19—Employment in Building according to Occupation (a)

End of June—	Carpenters	Bricklayers	Painters	Electricians	Plumbers	Builders' labourers	Other	Total (b)
1971	4,327	2,365	1,476	1,235	1,579	2,433	4,377	17,792
1972	3,623	2,258	1,395	1,165	1,446	2,208	3,402	15,497
1973	4,001	3,043	1,484	1,331	1,657	2,479	3,614	17,609
1974	4,406	3,070	1,675	1,502	1,853	2,647	4,149	19,302
1975	4,028	2,336	1,480	1,354	1,582	2,108	3,793	16,681

(a) See headnote to previous table.

(b) See footnote (a) to previous table.

No. 20—Apprenticeship: Registrations to Various Trades and Number of Effective Registrations

Trade	Registrations effected during—			Effective registrations at 31 December		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
State awards—						
Baking	19	27	37	69	57	71
Bootmaking .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2
Building—						
Bricklaying	52	11	75	129	99	136
Carpentry and joinery	156	217	197	734	730	704
Painting and signwriting	60	70	72	282	259	253
Plastering	10	23	62	80	62	97
Plumbing	86	102	127	486	450	420
Other	4	2	3	8	10	9
Butchering and smallgoods	115	128	176	433	399	447
Cooking	44	49	65	82	119	158
Dental technician	4	16	11	26	36	33
Electrical—						
Auto-electrical fitting	24	44	56	120	139	159
Electrical fitting	135	199	218	530	587	660
Electrical installing	114	182	145	576	593	551
Radio and television servicing	17	27	37	93	100	101
Furniture—						
Cabinetmaking	83	135	96	323	363	352
Upholstery	11	25	18	42	52	52
Wood machining	22	44	28	80	91	87
Other	13	19	17	46	48	50
Glazing	15	20	19	48	58	68
Hairdressing—						
Ladies'	229	316	213	767	792	710
Men's	12	28	32	62	70	67
Jewellery and watchmaking	2	4	11	20	20	23
Metal trades—						
Boilermaking	67	149	225	446	467	553
Fitting and 1st class machining	19	46	30	81	112	109
Fitting and turning	103	167	182	421	500	535
Fitting	72	75	89	301	316	308
Turning	12	18	10	59	66	61
Motor mechanic	347	609	540	1,490	1,726	1,806
Moulding	13	10	25	40	45	57
Plant mechanic	11	13	14	31	38	47
Refrigeration fitting	30	48	42	132	142	143
Welding	37	70	38	178	190	136
Other	28	43	45	128	148	145
Optical	7	4	7	25	26	22
Pastrycooking	18	21	16	51	57	50
Printing—						
Composing	26	19	27	118	102	97
Letterpress machining	7	4	4	27	23	18
Other	21	27	20	92	97	80
Saddlery and leather working	1	2	.....	3	5	3
Scientific instrument making	10	22	23	51	59	62
Sheetmetal working	47	72	84	276	269	268
Timber machining	4	15	9	32	34	32
Vehicle building—						
Bodymaking	26	45	44	100	105	117
Panelbeating	78	95	96	391	355	289
Spray painting	55	68	74	228	228	217
Trimming	7	8	16	40	39	28
All other	4	7	5	8	9	3
Total, State awards	2,277	3,345	3,382	9,787	10,292	10,396
Federal awards—						
Aircraft engineering	1	5	12	10	12	20
Bootmaking	7	7	7	9	9	15
Metal trades	11	4	1	29	30	28
Printing—						
Composing	4	18	7	40	42	32
Letterpress machining	5	27	5	48	55	56
Other	5	8	4	26	30	23
Shipwrighting	4	9	15	25	25	38
All other	2	.....	2	6	5	7
Total, Federal awards	39	78	53	193	208	219
Australian Government Departments	18	56	42	104	122	103
GRAND TOTAL	2,334	3,479	3,477	10,084	10,622	10,718

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

NOTE. The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources: (i) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (ii) reports from government departments and authorities; (iii) reports of State and Federal Industrial authorities; and (iv) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

No. 21—Industrial Disputes (a): Western Australia

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved			Number of working days lost (man-days)	Estimated loss in wages
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
1971	132	'000 30.8	'000 5.0	'000 35.8	'000 69.4	\$'000 1,166.4
1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
1973	160	35.3	2.3	37.6	117.3	2,422.3
1974	257	186.1	2.0	188.1	256.9	5,827.7
1975	236	47.5	6.3	53.8	100.7	3,075.2
Industry group (c)						
1975—Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	(d)	...	(d)	(d)	0.4
Coal mining	151	20.3	5.5	25.8	63.2	2,033.7
Other mining	6	1.7	0.8	2.5	3.8	93.4
Manufacturing—	1	(d)	...	(d)	(d)	0.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	1	0.3	...	0.3	0.2	5.0
Textiles; clothing and footwear	10	3.7	...	3.7	6.2	164.0
Wood, wood products and furniture	2	0.1	...	0.1	(d)	1.2
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	3.2	...	3.2	3.1	85.5
Metal products, machinery and equipment	18	8.6	...	8.6	13.1	368.0
Other manufacturing	2	0.3	...	0.3	1.3	35.4
Electricity, gas and water	2	0.2	...	0.2	2.2	66.3
Construction	1	0.1	...	0.1	0.4	31.5
Wholesale and retail trade	18	4.8	...	4.8	4.1	107.5
Transport and storage; communication—	13	1.2	(d)	1.2	1.5	44.0
Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1	0.1	...	0.1	...	...
Railway transport; air transport	18	4.8	...	4.8	4.1	107.5
Water transport—	13	1.2	(d)	1.2	1.5	44.0
Stevedoring services	1	(d)	...	(d)	(d)	0.8
Water transport (except stevedoring services)	6	3.1	...	3.1	1.5	37.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1	(d)	...	(d)	(d)	0.8
Other industries (e)	6	3.1	...	3.1	1.5	37.6
Total	236	47.5	6.3	53.8	100.7	3,075.2

(a) Excludes disputes involving cessation of work of less than 10 man-days. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Statistics from 1973 are compiled according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* and are therefore not directly comparable on an industry basis with those appearing in *Labour and Prices* prior to the 1973 issue. (d) Less than 50. (e) Includes Finance, Insurance, Real estate and business services; Public administration and defence and Community services.

No. 22—Duration of Industrial Disputes: 1975

Duration (working days)	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
1 day and less	65	11	5	12	15	108
2 days and more than 1 day	41	2	3	5	3	54
3 days and more than 2 days	21	3	2	....	5	31
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	9	2	3	....	....	14
5 days and less than 10 days	11	1	4	1	4	21
10 days and less than 20 days	5	1	1	....	....	7
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	....	....	1	1
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	152	20	18	18	28	236

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1 day and less	10.9	3.5	2.0	3.5	7.1	27.0
2 days and more than 1 day	4.1	2.0	5.6	1.2	0.1	13.0
3 days and more than 2 days	4.9	0.8	0.1	....	0.5	6.4
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	3.2	0.2	0.1	....	....	3.4
5 days and less than 10 days	2.0	(a)	0.7	(a)	0.3	3.1
10 days and less than 20 days	0.7	0.1	(a)	....	....	0.8
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	....	....	0.1	0.1
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	25.8	6.6	8.6	4.8	8.1	53.8

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000 MAN-DAYS)

1 day and less	6.7	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.3	16.7
2 days and more than 1 day	5.9	2.4	6.6	1.9	0.1	17.0
3 days and more than 2 days	12.7	2.4	0.3	....	1.3	16.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	11.8	0.6	0.4	....	....	12.8
5 days and less than 10 days	14.9	0.1	4.6	0.2	2.3	22.0
10 days and less than 20 days	11.2	1.8	0.2	....	....	13.2
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	....	....	2.1	2.1
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	63.2	10.2	13.1	4.1	10.1	100.7

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)

1 day and less	199.7	82.5	29.0	46.0	108.5	465.8
2 days and more than 1 day	174.2	61.3	180.3	54.7	3.3	473.8
3 days and more than 2 days	414.0	53.7	6.5	....	38.4	512.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	388.6	15.9	11.9	....	....	416.4
5 days and less than 10 days	517.6	1.3	136.4	6.8	86.3	748.4
10 days and less than 20 days	340.0	49.7	3.9	....	....	393.6
20 days and less than 40 days	....	....	....	....	64.5	64.5
40 days and over	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2,034.1	264.5	368.0	107.5	301.1	3,075.2

(a) Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The collection of information required for detailed analysis of industrial accidents occurring in Western Australia commenced on 1 July 1961. From that date all insurers and self-insurers have been required to submit a report to the Workers' Compensation Board in respect of each claim for workers' compensation as soon as the claim is closed. Only accidents coming within the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act are included in the statistics, which therefore exclude industrial accidents resulting in the death of, or injury to, self-employed persons and all Australian Government employees. Compensation for employees of the Australian Government is provided by the *Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act 1971-1974*. As the statistics relate only to accidents, particulars of cases of industrial disease are excluded. Reopened claims are excluded from the number of accidents, but the additional time lost and amounts paid on these claims are included.

With few exceptions, an accident to an employee while travelling between his place of residence and place of employment was not compensable in Western Australia until 14 December 1964, when the *Workers' Compensation Act Amendment Act, 1964* came into operation. From that date, the compensation provisions have been extended generally to include such cases. Journey cases are not, however, included in the statistics which are intended to cover only those accidents occurring at the work site or in the course of the worker's normal duties.

For the purpose of the statistics, each claim is regarded as a separate industrial accident and data are prepared from reports of claims closed during the year under review. The item 'cost of claims' refers to *total* payments made (principally in the form of compensation for loss of wages, medical expenses, and lump-sum settlements) in respect of claims closed during the year, and therefore does not necessarily represent amounts actually paid in that year. Similarly, 'time lost' refers to *total* time lost (*i.e.* from date of injury) in respect of claims closed during the year.

In Tables 23, 24 and 26, particulars are shown of industrial accidents resulting in death or absence from work for *one day* or more. Similar information is given in Tables 25, 26 and 27 in respect of industrial accidents causing death or absence from work for *one week* or more, in order to provide figures which are comparable with those for other Australian States which do not compile statistics of industrial accidents involving absence from work for less than one week.

Statistics in greater detail, as well as analyses according to additional characteristics, are available in the publications, *Industrial Accidents (Series A)*, which relates to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one day or more, and *Industrial Accidents (Series B)*, relating to accidents resulting in death or absence from work for one week or more. These publications, which are in mimeographed form, are issued annually by the Western Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

No. 23—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1974-75
(Time lost: *one day or more*)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non- fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Pro- portion of total						
Primary production	2	1,253	3.9	4,048	3.2	\$'000 1	\$'000 617	\$'000 618	\$ 493
Mining and quarrying	6	2,098	6.5	8,058	3.8	79	1,170	1,250	558
Total, Primary industry	8	3,351	10.4	12,106	3.6	81	1,788	1,868	534
Manufacturing—									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	....	1,026	3.2	2,372	2.3	....	291	291	284
Founding, engineering and metalworking	2	4,782	14.8	10,536	2.2	35	1,501	1,536	314
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories (c)	2	2,125	6.6	4,526	2.1	40	648	688	305
Food, drink and tobacco	....	3,130	9.7	7,699	2.5	....	836	836	267
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products	....	554	1.7	1,953	3.5	....	269	269	485
Other manufacturing	1	1,386	4.3	3,787	2.7	(e)	551	552	398
Total, Manufacturing	5	13,003	40.3	30,873	2.4	75	4,096	4,171	315
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (d)	1	940	2.9	3,519	3.7	2	398	401	424
Building and construction	5	6,320	19.6	18,532	2.9	57	2,490	2,547	394
Transport, storage and com- munication	3	2,736	8.5	9,512	3.5	39	1,214	1,253	444
Finance and property	1	87	0.3	173	2.0	13	25	39	292
Commerce	1	2,366	7.3	5,609	2.4	(e)	636	637	269
Public authority (n.e.i.), com- munity and business services (including professional)	5	2,054	6.4	7,488	3.6	77	874	950	425
Amusement, hotels, cafes, per- sonal service, etc.	1	1,439	4.5	4,723	3.3	8	503	512	350
Other	....	9	0.0	157	17.4	....	19	19	2,125
Total, Other industries	17	15,951	49.4	49,714	3.1	197	6,160	6,357	386
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	30	32,305	100.0	92,693	2.9	353	12,044	12,397	373

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 29.

(b) Refers to *total* payments made; see letterpress on page 29.

(c) Manufacture, assembly and repair.

(d) Production, supply and maintenance.

(e) Less than \$500.

No. 24—Industrial Accidents: Non-fatal Accidents: Duration of Time Lost, 1974-75
(Time lost: *one day or more*)

Time lost (a)	Males		Females		Persons		
	Number	Time lost (weeks)	Number	Time lost (weeks)	Number	Time lost	
						Weeks	Per cent of total
1 day but under 1 week	12,707	6,382	1,185	613	13,892	6,995	7.5
1 week but under 2 weeks	8,041	10,314	902	1,143	8,943	11,457	12.4
2 weeks but under 4 weeks	4,580	11,967	473	1,219	5,053	13,185	14.2
4 weeks but under 6 weeks	1,541	7,264	159	751	1,700	8,015	8.6
6 weeks but under 8 weeks	786	5,308	65	442	851	5,750	6.2
8 weeks but under 13 weeks	849	8,453	80	775	929	9,228	10.0
13 weeks but under 26 weeks	522	9,099	69	1,222	591	10,321	11.1
26 weeks but under 52 weeks	178	6,470	27	1,017	205	7,486	8.1
52 weeks but under 104 weeks	76	5,399	21	1,442	97	6,841	7.4
104 weeks but under 156 weeks	22	2,600	3	369	25	2,969	3.2
156 weeks and more	17	3,809	2	408	19	4,218	4.6
Total	29,319	77,064	2,986	9,400	32,305	86,464	93.3
Reopened claims (b) .....	....	5,714	....	515	....	6,229	6.7
Total	29,319	82,778	2,986	9,915	32,305	92,693	100.0

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 29. (b) Additional time lost which cannot be allocated to appropriate groups. The number of reopened claims reported was 1,861.

No. 25—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims: Industry Groups, 1974-75
(Time lost: *one week or more*)

Industry group	Number of accidents			Time lost (a) non-fatal accidents		Cost of claims (b)			
	Fatal	Non-fatal		Total	Average per accident	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Average per non-fatal accident
		Number	Proportion of total						
			per cent	weeks	weeks	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$
Primary production	2	882	4.8	3,848	4.4	1	588	589	666
Mining and quarrying	6	1,239	6.7	7,641	6.2	79	1,102	1,182	889
Total, Primary industry	8	2,121	11.5	11,489	5.4	81	1,690	1,770	797
Manufacturing—*									
Cement, bricks, glass and stone .....	....	562	3.1	2,130	3.8	....	258	258	458
Founding, engineering and metalworking	2	2,313	12.6	9,360	4.0	35	1,330	1,365	575
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories (c)	2	989	5.4	3,998	4.0	40	574	614	580
Food, drink and tobacco .....	....	2,035	11.1	7,082	3.5	....	763	763	375
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products .....	....	351	1.9	1,849	5.3	....	255	255	727
Other manufacturing	1	751	4.1	3,467	4.6	(e)	511	511	680
Total, Manufacturing	5	7,001	38.0	27,886	4.0	75	3,691	3,766	527
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (d)	1	501	2.7	3,297	6.6	2	365	367	729
Building and construction	5	3,488	18.9	17,119	4.9	57	2,274	2,331	652
Transport, storage and communication	3	1,754	9.5	9,006	5.1	39	1,135	1,174	647
Finance and property	1	45	0.2	152	3.4	13	22	36	499
Commerce	1	1,341	7.3	5,063	3.8	(e)	566	566	422
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services (including professional)	5	1,233	6.7	7,080	5.7	77	814	891	660
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	1	921	5.0	4,451	4.8	8	471	479	511
Other .....	....	8	0.0	156	19.5	....	19	19	2,383
Total, Other industries	17	9,291	50.5	46,323	5.0	197	5,666	5,863	610
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	30	18,413	100.0	85,698	4.7	353	11,046	11,400	600

n.e.i. denotes 'not elsewhere included'.

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 29. (b) Refers to total payments made; see letterpress on page 29.
(c) Manufacture, assembly and repair. (d) Production, supply and maintenance. (e) Less than \$500.

No. 26—Industrial Accidents: Number, Time Lost and Cost of Claims, 1974-75

Particulars	Accidents resulting in absence from work for—					
	One day or more			One week or more		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fatal accidents—						
Number	30	....	30	30	....	30
Cost of claims (a)—						
Total	353	....	353	353	....	353
Average per accident	\$ 11,770	....	11,770	11,770	....	11,770
Non-fatal accidents—						
Number	29,319	2,986	32,305	16,612	1,801	18,413
Cost of claims (a)—						
Total	\$'000 11,046	998	12,044	10,122	925	11,046
Average per accident	\$ 377	334	373	609	514	609
Time lost (b)—						
Total	82,778	9,915	92,693	76,395	9,303	85,698
Average per accident	weeks 2.8	3.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	4.7

(a) Refers to total payments made in respect of claims closed during the year and therefore does not necessarily represent amounts actually paid in that year. (b) Refers to total time lost (i.e. from date of injury) in respect of claims closed during the year.

No. 27—Industrial Accidents: Non-fatal Accidents: Duration of Time Lost, 1974-75
(Time lost: one week or more)

Time lost (a)	Males		Females		Persons		
	Number	Time lost (weeks)	Number	Time lost (weeks)	Number	Time lost	
						Weeks	Per cent of total
1 week but under 2 weeks	8,041	10,314	902	1,143	8,943	11,457	13.4
2 weeks but under 4 weeks	4,580	11,967	473	1,219	5,053	13,185	15.4
4 weeks but under 6 weeks	1,541	7,264	159	751	1,700	8,015	9.4
6 weeks but under 8 weeks	786	5,308	65	442	851	5,750	6.7
8 weeks but under 13 weeks	849	8,453	80	775	929	9,228	10.8
13 weeks but under 26 weeks	522	9,099	69	1,222	591	10,321	12.0
26 weeks but under 52 weeks	178	6,470	27	1,017	205	7,486	8.7
52 weeks but under 104 weeks	76	5,399	21	1,442	97	6,841	8.0
104 weeks but under 156 weeks	22	2,600	3	369	25	2,969	3.5
156 weeks and more	17	3,809	2	408	19	4,218	4.9
Total	16,612	70,681	1,801	8,788	18,413	79,469	92.7
Reopened claims (b)	....	5,714	....	515	....	6,229	7.3
Total	16,612	76,395	1,801	9,303	18,413	85,698	100.0

(a) Total time lost; see letterpress on page 29. (b) Additional time lost which cannot be allocated to appropriate groups. The number of reopened claims reported was 1,861.

PRICES

RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Prices of a limited range of commodities are recorded in the Blue Books of Western Australia from the early years of settlement. It was not until 1911, however, that a systematic collection of retail price statistics, undertaken by the Australian Statistician, was begun. The results of this inquiry were published in 1912 and thus, for the first time, particulars of retail prices in a selection of Western Australian towns became available. As well as providing data for each of five principal towns for the year 1911, the published information contained particulars for the capital city for each year from 1901 to 1910, the scope of the investigation having been specially extended for this purpose. The 46 commodities included in the collection, in addition to house rent, comprised a representative range of groceries, dairy produce and meat. The field of collection was later expanded to cover other groups of household expenditure.

Prices are now collected regularly for items of food; clothing and drapery; housing; household supplies and equipment; and miscellaneous commodities and services.

Representative and reputable retailers and service establishments are selected for each class of commodity and each service. These informants furnish regular returns of prices. Whenever necessary, particulars of prices are also obtained from other firms. For most food items, prices are collected monthly, normally as at the 15th of each month. Prices for potatoes and onions are collected weekly. For most other items prices are obtained quarterly as at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. In general, prices are collected from actual vendors at retail selling outlets. The prices are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

The information is collected, under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1973* for specified 'standards' of the commodities and services priced. Specifications include the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc. and in some cases the particular brand and the manufacturer's 'line' number. The standards selected are those with a considerable volume of sales and likely to remain representative over a long period.

The items and standards priced are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Before each quarterly collection the standards of all items are reviewed after extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Where changes in the items or standards priced become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in compiling price series to ensure that they reflect only changes in prices for representative goods of constant quality and not differences in prices of differing standards.

The actual collection of information is carried out by specially qualified field officers of the Australian Bureau of Statistics, who not only receive and check returns but visit the shops or other establishments concerned.

Table 34 on page 40 shows the average retail prices in the metropolitan area of 40 items of food during each month of 1975.

The collected information relating to prices of goods and services may be summarised in the form of index numbers. Prices of items, selected as being representative of a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households, are combined at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' in approximate proportion to quantities actually used. The aim is to express as a single number the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole. In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

Basically, in the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index series by equating the aggregate for a selected or 'base' period to 100 (or some other convenient number), and calculating all index numbers to this base according to the ratio which the several aggregates bear to that of the base period.

Further information concerning retail price indexes and their development in Australia is given in the *Official Year Book of Australia* and the *Labour Report*, both of which are issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to the September quarter of 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications. The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. The index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. With certain exceptions, the weights for items included in the index are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole, and do not relate to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. It is thus possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

Investigations revealed that the incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 were such as to render it necessary to construct the index with additional items and changes in weighting patterns at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights which remained unchanged throughout the period. Eight series for short periods—(September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; December quarter 1963 to December quarter 1968; December quarter 1968 to December quarter 1973; December quarter 1973 to September quarter 1974; and from September quarter 1974) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous series. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and, in addition, new items (mainly those that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. In each period between links the items and weighting have remained unchanged.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the five major groups, Food; Clothing and Drapery; Housing; Household Supplies and Equipment; and Miscellaneous. It is designed to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups, or the aggregate of the groups in the index. For sub-groups or particular items, the index does not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes in those particular fields. Nor does it necessarily measure the relative influences of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index nor any other retail price index, measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in any cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes.

The following summary gives a general description of the nature of the items included in the several groups which together comprise the Consumer Price Index.

Food—Meat (fresh and processed, including poultry); dairy produce; cereal products; soft drink, ice cream and confectionery; potatoes, onions and preserved fruit and vegetables; snacks, take away food; and other foods including sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned foods.

Clothing and Drapery—Men's, women's, boys' and girls' clothing; men's, women's and children's footwear; household drapery; and piecegoods and knitting wool.

Housing—Costs (house price, rates, repairs and maintenance) involved in home ownership or purchase by instalments; and rent paid to a private owner or government authority in relation to unfurnished flats (from December quarter 1968) and unfurnished houses.

Household Supplies and Equipment—Household appliances; fuel and light; and household articles including furniture (from December quarter 1963), floor coverings, kitchen and other utensils, gardening and small tools, household sundries, personal requisites, proprietary medicines and school requisites.

Miscellaneous—Transport (train, tram and bus fares and private motoring costs); beer; wines and spirits; tobacco and cigarettes; recreational goods and services; services such as health, hairdressing, dry cleaning, shoe repairs and postal and telephone services; and other expenditure including costs of radio and television operation, cinema admission and newspapers.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The sets of weights used have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses of 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966 and 1971, the Censuses of Retail Establishments of 1948-49, 1952-53, 1956-57, 1961-62 and 1968-69 and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments; the Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage of 1971; from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial, and other relevant sources; and from special surveys. As from the December quarter 1973 the weights, in general, are based on the estimated pattern of consumption in 1971-72.

The index has been compiled for each quarter from the September quarter of 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (Comprehensive series of Consumer Price Index numbers *ab initio* are given in Tables 1 to 7 of Part XII of the *Statistical Register* for 1959-60.) 'All Groups' index numbers, and group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities separately and combined. In addition, 'Sub-group' index numbers for the six State capital cities combined have been published quarterly from the December quarter 1963. When the December quarter 1968 link was effected, the reference base year of the index was changed from 1952-53 = 100.0 to 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers on the new base are, of course, convertible to index numbers on the old base by the application of an arithmetical factor based on the relationship of the relevant series in 1952-53 and 1966-67. Apart from slight rounding differences, index numbers for past periods show exactly the same percentage movement on either reference base. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted merely to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—continued

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement, but not as to differences in the actual price level, since the index for each city is independently based on the prices recorded in that city during 1966-67. Similarly, the separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six capital cities combined is a weighted average of price movement in the individual cities. The relative influence of the several cities on the combined index is determined by their populations at the 1954 Census for periods to the December quarter 1963, on their populations at the 1961 Census from March quarter 1964 to December quarter 1968, on the results of the 1966 Census from March quarter 1969 to December quarter 1973 and on the results of the 1971 Census from the link made at December quarter 1973.

The foregoing summary of the main features of the Consumer Price Index has been prepared from publications issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra, among them being the *Labour Report*, No. 58, 1973, which contains a detailed description of the Index.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

House building. The Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in House Building is compiled by the Australian Statistician and was first published in November 1970 (retrospectively to July 1966). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses. The house building construction types included are those which use brick, brick veneer, timber, or asbestos-cement sheeting as the principal material for the outer walls.

The following numbers of items are included in the lists for the respective State capital cities: Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart, 50; Sydney, 50 (but vinyl floor tiles are not included in the item elsewhere described as 'Ceramic and vinyl floor tiles'); Brisbane, 49 (heating systems not included); and Perth, 51 (building stone and silica-lime bricks included but plaster board not included). In all cases the selection of materials was based on local usage. Items are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'All groups' index. Some items carry the weight of similar items not directly priced. They are described in terms of fixed specifications with the aim of recording price changes for representative materials of constant quality.

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building (see below). The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative houses constructed in or about the year 1968-69 in each State capital city. The selection took account, within the four major construction types, of a range of characteristics of these houses, e.g. internal partitions, windows, roofing, etc., as well as whether such things as paths and fences were included in the job.

Data obtained in each State capital city were used to construct for that city its own list of items and its individual weighting pattern. The weighting pattern derived for the weighted average of the six State capital cities is an aggregation of the individual city patterns, the weight given to each item being proportional to its estimated importance in materials usage in houses of the specified types completed in the six capital cities in 1968-69. In that year the four major construction types (i.e. brick, brick veneer, timber, asbestos-cement sheeting) constituted more than 99 per cent of all house building (in the six State capital cities) for which indexes have been prepared.

Price series used in the index relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in house building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the annual *Labour Report* and the monthly publication, *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in House Building*, both of which are issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIAL USED IN BUILDING—*continued*

Other building. The Wholesale Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building is compiled by the Australian Statistician and was first published in April 1969 (retrospectively to July 1966). Index numbers are produced monthly for each State capital city and for the six State capital cities combined.

The index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose. The building 'use-types' (e.g. office building, factory, etc.) directly represented are 'high-rise' flats (in general, those of more than three storeys); offices; factories; health buildings (i.e. hospitals, nurses' quarters, clinics, etc.); education buildings (i.e. schools, universities, kindergartens, etc.); and commercial premises including hotels, hostels, etc., shops, and other business premises. The index includes seventy-two items, which are combined in eleven groups in addition to the 'all groups' index.

Although the selected materials (or many of them) are also used in house (and low-rise flat) building, in building repair, maintenance and alteration work, and in 'engineering construction' work (e.g. projects such as roads, dams, bridges and the like), the weighting pattern of the index, being designed for the specific purpose mentioned earlier, is not applicable to these other activities of the Construction industry. In addition, since the weights are based on an average materials usage over the stated range of building use-types, the index is not necessarily applicable to any specific building or any of the separate use-types.

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0. The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'. The items and weights were derived from reported values of each material used in selected representative buildings constructed in or about the year 1966-67. The selection took account of building use-type and construction characteristics (e.g. type of frame, wall, floor, etc.) within use-types.

A single weighting pattern, relating to the whole of Australia, is applied (with minor exceptions) to local price measures in calculating indexes for each State capital city. The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. The relative weighting of the capitals is in proportion to the estimated value on completion of building other than house building in the separate States during the three years ended June 1967.

Price series used in the index relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. In the main they are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966 and for the financial years from 1966-67. Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements in each State capital city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between capitals as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as detailed group index numbers for each State capital city, is given in the annual *Labour Report* and the monthly publication, *Wholesale Price Indexes—Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building*, both of which are issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra.

OTHER WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

Information concerning other wholesale price indexes for Australia is shown in the following monthly publications issued by the Australian Statistician, Canberra:

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials, Reference No. 9.5,

Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industry, Reference No. 9.13, and

Price Index of Metallic Materials, Reference No. 9.10 (comprising Price Index of Metallic Materials Used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products and Price Indexes of Copper Materials Used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment).

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(See letterpress on pages 33-5.)

No. 28—Consumer Price Index: Perth
 (Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1965-66	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9
1968-69	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5
1969-70	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4
1970-71	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1
1971-72	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7
1972-73	124.5	126.1	139.7	117.4	130.4	127.3
1973-74	141.7	143.3	149.1	125.7	141.6	140.6
1974-75	160.9	174.2	174.2	146.8	172.6	166.1
Quarter—						
1973—						
December	137.0	140.9	147.8	124.8	141.5	138.6
1974—						
March	144.8	143.8	149.8	126.9	142.9	142.1
June	149.7	153.7	155.0	129.4	146.9	147.1
September	152.2	162.2	160.5	137.1	158.1	154.3
December	156.1	174.0	173.4	143.8	170.7	163.6
1975—						
March	164.2	176.5	178.4	149.6	177.6	169.8
June	171.2	184.1	184.6	156.8	184.1	176.7
September	171.9	188.5	191.2	164.5	175.7	176.5
December	175.4	201.1	207.5	168.9	193.7	187.7

No. 29—Consumer Price Index: All Groups Index Numbers
Six State Capital Cities

(Base of *each* Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Combined index (all groups)					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Year—						
1965-66	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6
1968-69	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1
1969-70	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5
1970-71	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6
1971-72	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9
1972-73	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7
1973-74	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6
1974-75	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7
Quarter—						
1973—						
December	149.4	141.9	144.0	141.9	138.6	141.1
1974—						
March	152.8	145.2	147.8	145.4	142.1	144.0
June	158.7	151.9	153.1	151.7	147.1	149.9
September	167.0	159.4	161.4	159.4	154.3	157.4
December	173.0	164.6	166.6	166.4	163.6	165.5
1975—						
March	178.8	170.8	171.1	173.8	169.8	169.3
June	185.5	176.7	175.6	179.3	176.7	174.6
September	188.2	177.7	178.4	178.2	176.5	175.9
December	196.9	188.4	189.6	188.6	187.7	189.1

No. 30—Consumer Price Index: Six State Capital Cities Combined

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Period	Group index numbers					Combined index (all groups)
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	Household supplies and equipment	Miscellaneous	
Year—						
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.5	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	111.9	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
1971-72	116.8	118.5	133.0	111.7	131.0	122.4
1972-73	125.7	125.8	142.4	115.4	137.5	129.8
1973-74	149.5	143.0	157.8	125.0	150.6	146.6
1974-75	164.0	173.0	187.4	146.6	180.8	171.1
Quarter—						
1973—						
December	147.0	140.4	155.5	122.9	149.5	144.6
1974—						
March	152.0	143.2	158.9	125.9	152.1	148.1
June	157.6	153.6	167.0	130.3	156.8	154.1
September	161.9	161.1	174.8	138.9	167.7	162.0
December	161.6	172.8	184.3	143.7	176.1	168.1
1975—						
March	163.4	175.2	190.2	149.2	187.2	174.1
June	168.9	182.9	200.3	154.4	192.1	180.2
September	171.6	187.1	207.5	158.1	188.2	181.6
December	176.9	200.0	218.4	162.9	203.2	191.7

No. 31—Consumer Price Index: Food Group Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Cereal products	Dairy produce	Pre-served fruit and vegetables	Potatoes and onions	Soft drinks, ice cream and confectionery	Other food (a)	Meat						Total food group
							Beef	Mutton	Lamb	Pork	Processed meat (b)	Total	
PERTH													
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	105.4	100.9	101.7	99.3	106.7	105.0	102.3	99.4	99.9	103.9	103.9	101.7	102.9
1968-69	109.0	101.2	104.2	99.6	112.0	105.7	106.3	95.6	96.0	108.1	106.1	102.6	104.5
1969-70	115.3	103.0	107.9	99.2	117.3	106.2	111.6	98.2	106.6	108.7	106.1	107.1	108.1
1970-71	120.5	105.2	109.8	116.5	123.0	108.7	121.3	103.3	103.7	113.1	108.5	111.9	112.6
1971-72	127.8	110.2	112.4	123.3	131.3	112.6	122.6	101.8	99.0	116.6	110.6	112.0	116.4
1972-73	134.7	115.8	113.2	119.2	137.9	115.2	132.5	132.0	129.7	114.1	113.8	126.3	124.5
1973-74	146.8	123.1	121.2	158.9	156.5	121.1	149.3	184.6	168.7	136.8	131.8	152.9	141.7
1974-75	178.9	142.9	145.9	200.7	192.9	142.8	135.8	172.6	181.0	168.0	148.9	156.9	160.9

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (c)

1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	105.9	100.4	100.7	130.9	106.3	104.5	105.9	100.5	104.1	108.6	103.7	104.6	104.7
1968-69	110.5	102.4	101.6	123.4	111.7	104.9	108.2	97.9	95.9	103.8	102.7	103.4	105.8
1969-70	115.6	104.7	103.4	97.2	119.0	105.4	111.6	98.9	99.7	103.8	103.7	105.8	108.1
1970-71	119.7	104.9	104.4	137.4	127.5	106.3	118.5	100.0	99.9	106.5	106.2	109.6	112.4
1971-72	127.5	110.2	106.7	128.9	133.1	110.9	124.0	101.8	98.9	111.8	110.6	113.2	116.8
1972-73	135.1	116.4	108.5	143.9	136.9	113.8	135.6	132.2	126.7	112.4	115.4	127.7	125.7
1973-74	148.6	126.8	116.2	261.8	154.2	119.0	165.4	198.5	179.1	145.5	139.3	165.4	149.5
1974-75	183.5	150.4	140.5	240.2	189.4	140.2	140.9	166.2	164.5	174.2	153.8	159.0	163.9

(a) Except snacks, take away food and meat.

(b) Includes poultry as from October 1968.

(c) Weighted average.

No. 32—Consumer Price Index: Food Group Index Numbers

Six State Capital Cities

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100·0)

Year	State capital city						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966-67	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1967-68	103·9	106·3	103·7	104·7	102·9	106·8	104·7
1968-69	104·9	107·3	104·7	106·4	104·5	105·3	105·8
1969-70	107·8	109·1	107·7	107·1	108·1	106·4	108·1
1970-71	112·8	112·7	113·5	109·5	112·5	109·6	112·4
1971-72	117·5	116·8	119·0	113·6	116·4	112·9	116·8
1972-73	126·1	125·9	127·5	123·1	124·5	120·0	125·7
1973-74	151·5	148·8	152·5	148·3	141·7	141·4	149·5
1974-75	166·3	161·7	164·8	163·7	160·9	158·6	164·0

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, 1901 TO 1975

The index numbers shown in the following table are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; from 1948-49 to 1975, the Consumer Price Index.

No. 33—Retail Price Index Numbers: 1901 to 1975

Six State Capital Cities Combined

(Base of Index: Year 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1921 (a)	168	1941	167	1961	471
1902	93	1922 (a)	162	1942	181	1962	469
1903	91	1923	166	1943	188	1963	472
1904	86	1924	164	1944	187	1964	483
1905	90	1925	165	1945	187	1965	502
1906	90	1926	168	1946	190	1966	517
1907	90	1927	166	1947	198	1967	534
1908	95	1928	167	1948	218	1968	548
1909	95	1929	171	1949	240	1969	564
1910	97	1930	162	1950	262	1970	586
1911	100	1931	145	1951	313	1971	621
1912	110	1932	138	1952	367	1972	658
1913	110	1933	133	1953	383	1973	720
1914 (a)	114	1934	136	1954	386	1974	829
1915 (a)	130	1935	138	1955	394	1975	954
1916 (a)	132	1936	141	1956	419		
1917 (a)	141	1937	145	1957	429		
1918 (a)	150	1938	149	1958	435		
1919 (a)	170	1939	153	1959	443		
1920 (a)	193	1940	159	1960	459		

(a) November.

No. 34—Average Retail Prices of Selected Food Items, Perth: 1975
(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1975
Bread, delivered—														
Ordinary white loaf	900 g (a)	33.0	33.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	36.1
Milk loaf, sliced and wrapped	680 g	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	41.3
Flour—														
Plain	1 kg pkt	27.1	28.6	30.1	31.1	31.0	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.4	31.9	33.0	30.8
Self-raising	1 kg	31.1	32.1	34.6	35.5	36.0	35.8	36.1	37.1	37.8	38.1	39.0	39.9	36.1
Rice	500 g pkt	22.2	23.1	24.4	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.3	26.6	26.9	26.9	27.1	27.1	25.4
Breakfast cereal, corn based	453 g pkt (b)	57.3	58.3	60.6	60.0	60.0	61.0	59.6	60.9	58.0	60.1	62.3	67.1	59.9
Biscuits, dry	226 g pkt	32.4	32.5	34.1	34.1	34.5	34.4	34.9	35.0	34.6	35.7	35.0	34.1	34.3
Peaches	822 g can	51.2	51.5	51.4	48.3	36.2	42.1	44.9	47.5	52.5	57.9	57.9	56.8	49.9
Pears	50.1	50.1	51.1	45.3	36.1	40.1	43.8	47.6	51.9	53.4	53.4	54.1	48.1	48.1
Potatoes (c)	7 lb	88.1	79.2	81.5	88.3	87.9	87.2	83.2	76.4	84.4	91.9	90.4	84.7	84.7
Onions (c)	1 lb	16.0	14.4	14.5	15.1	15.5	16.2	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.6	19.8	17.1
Butter	454 g	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.1	67.4	67.4	69.2	69.1	68.2	67.8	73.5	67.1
Cheese, processed	227 g pkt (d)	36.7	37.6	38.0	38.5	37.2	37.4	37.9	37.2	38.2	40.2	38.8	42.9	37.7
Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated	16 oz pkt	73.0	76.2	73.7	74.0	74.0	73.5	73.5	71.9	73.4	73.9	69.9	71.3	73.2
Eggs—														
60 g	doz	87.5	91.8	91.5	91.6	90.7	90.4	93.1	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.2	102.6	92.7
55 g	doz	88.5	88.3	88.3	87.1	88.4	87.0	88.8	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.4	99.2	89.1
50 g	doz	81.5	85.8	85.3	85.4	82.9	84.5	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	87.1	96.7	86.4
Milk—														
Evaporated	14½ oz can	23.1	23.9	24.3	25.2	25.2	25.0	25.6	24.8	26.0	26.4	25.2	26.7	25.1
Fresh, bottled, delivered	2 x 1 pint bottles (e)	30.0	30.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	38.0	38.0	33.2
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	63.8	63.6	67.2	68.0	69.7	71.4	73.2	71.8	74.4	78.8	82.4	82.4	71.9
Sausages	1 lb	37.9	38.3	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.5	38.1	38.6	38.7	37.9	38.1	38.8	38.6
Tea	½ lb pkt	40.4	40.7	43.0	42.8	43.2	42.3	43.5	42.7	42.5	43.1	41.6	41.4	42.3
Sugar	2 kg pkt	46.8	50.3	50.2	51.3	50.5	51.2	50.5	50.4	50.3	50.0	50.5	50.6	50.2
Jam, apricot	680 g can	49.9	49.9	50.1	50.1	50.3	54.4	55.2	56.1	55.7	58.1	55.3	58.0	54.1
Salmon, imported pink	220 g can	76.9	78.3	75.3	72.3	75.1	75.6	75.1	75.1	75.0	74.3	73.6	72.1	74.9
Spaghetti (in tomato sauce)	454 g can	26.3	27.5	28.8	29.2	28.8	28.3	29.4	28.4	28.3	30.2	28.7	30.1	28.7
Tomato sauce	300 ml bottle	34.1	35.4	34.8	35.3	35.3	35.8	35.3	37.7	37.6	37.2	37.3	38.8	36.2
Baby food, prepared	127 g can	13.3	14.1	14.4	14.6	13.9	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.0	15.6	16.3	14.8
Beef—														
Rib (without bone)	1 lb	62.8	61.4	62.4	64.6	66.4	65.9	61.6	60.2	59.5	58.0	59.1	59.1	61.8
Steak—														
Rump	doz	127.1	127.9	129.0	130.7	132.6	131.3	106.2	118.4	116.8	117.4	121.4	117.4	123.0
T-bone, with fillet	doz	97.2	95.7	97.7	99.8	102.7	105.6	96.3	99.1	91.9	95.0	97.9	98.6	98.1
Chuck	doz	63.4	61.0	61.5	65.8	66.8	69.6	64.3	62.2	59.6	60.8	60.1	62.0	63.1
Silverside, corned	doz	75.6	76.0	75.8	77.3	78.8	80.1	73.6	72.4	73.3	71.4	73.1	73.5	75.1
Lamb—														
Leg	doz	85.4	89.0	89.4	91.9	96.6	95.8	92.8	91.6	91.5	87.7	88.2	87.2	90.6
Chops—														
Loin	doz	87.3	90.8	92.1	91.7	97.2	97.2	93.6	90.9	88.4	84.8	83.2	86.5	90.3
Leg	doz	88.1	92.1	92.6	93.2	99.2	99.2	92.7	92.7	89.3	86.9	85.0	88.7	91.8
Forequarter	doz	79.7	81.5	82.5	83.3	87.7	86.7	81.7	81.8	78.4	74.6	72.3	74.5	80.4
Pork—														
Leg	doz	97.6	103.6	105.2	105.7	107.7	107.7	107.1	105.5	108.6	114.3	116.0	122.4	108.5
Loin	doz	98.8	104.2	106.2	106.2	105.6	105.0	105.4	106.4	106.7	111.0	112.0	115.1	106.6
Chops	doz	98.1	101.9	104.7	107.1	106.5	106.1	106.1	107.1	107.1	111.4	112.0	115.0	106.9

n.a. denotes 'not available'.

(a) Bread, 2 lb prior to March 1975.
bottles from October.

(b) Breakfast cereal, 500 g for December.

(c) Average weekly prices.

(d) Cheese, 250 g for November and December.

(e) Milk, 2 x 600 ml

No. 35—Retail Prices of Selected Food Items, Perth: Annual Averages
(Cents)

Commodity	Unit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bread, ordinary white, delivered	900 g (a)	21.4	22.8	25.3	28.4	36.1
Flour—						
Plain	1 kg pkt (b)	16.8	17.4	18.6	24.8	30.8
Self-raising	"	20.5	21.1	21.8	27.6	36.1
Rice	500 g pkt (d)	15.6	15.9	19.0	21.9	25.4
Breakfast cereal, corn based	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	53.3	59.9
Biscuits, dry	226 g pkt (f)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	28.5	34.3
Peaches	822 g can (g)	36.4	36.6	37.5	44.8	49.9
Pears	"	35.8	35.3	36.8	44.8	48.1
Potatoes	1 lb	7.3	7.3	8.4	11.6	12.1
Onions	"	12.1	10.3	15.5	15.9	17.1
Butter	500 g (i)	54.3	55.5	55.6	58.9	67.1
Cheese, processed	250 g pkt (j)	25.7	27.7	29.0	32.1	41.6
Margarine, table, poly-unsaturated	16 oz pkt	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	62.3	73.2
Eggs, 55 g	1 doz (k)	66.0	63.9	64.4	76.1	89.1
Milk—						
Evaporated	14½ oz can	18.0	19.5	19.5	21.1	25.1
Fresh, bottled, delivered	2 x 600 ml (l)	21.8	23.3	24.0	28.7	35.1
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	250 g (m)	45.0	44.8	47.0	59.2	71.3
Sausages	1 lb	26.9	25.1	31.2	39.3	38.6
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.4	32.4	31.4	32.4	42.3
Sugar	2 kg pkt (n)	40.0	40.0	45.5	46.5	50.2
Jam, apricot	680 g can (o)	38.2	39.9	41.4	46.3	54.1
Salmon, imported pink	220 g can	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	66.5	74.9
Spaghetti (in tomato sauce)	454 g can	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23.6	28.7
Tomato sauce	300 ml bottle	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27.9	36.2
Baby food, prepared	127 g can	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	14.8
Beef—						
Rib (without bone)	1 lb	57.2	60.4	70.7	70.6	61.8
Steak—						
Rump	"	119.5	123.0	135.8	135.8	123.0
T-bone, with fillet (p)	"	95.9	103.1	111.2	107.9	98.1
Chuck	"	63.7	64.7	75.1	73.9	63.1
Silverside, corned	"	66.6	69.0	78.6	80.4	75.1
Lamb—						
Leg	"	49.2	53.3	67.4	82.7	90.6
Chops—						
Loin	"	47.6	54.9	71.3	84.7	90.3
Leg	"	50.3	56.6	72.4	85.9	91.8
Forequarter	"	41.4	46.8	62.9	76.0	80.4
Pork—						
Leg	"	66.9	67.3	69.2	90.2	108.5
Loin	"	67.4	68.0	69.5	90.4	106.6
Chops	"	68.1	68.2	70.4	91.6	106.9

n.a. denotes 'not available'.

(a) Bread, ordinary white, delivered, 2 lb loaf prior to 1975. (b) Flour, plain, 2 lb pkt prior to 1974. (c) Flour, self-raising, 2 lb pkt prior to 1974. (d) Rice, 1 lb pkt prior to 1973. (e) Breakfast cereal, corn based, 453 g pkt prior to December 1975. (f) Biscuits, dry, 8 oz pkt prior to 1975. (g) Peaches, 29 oz prior to 1975. (h) Pears, 29 oz prior to 1975. (i) Butter, 454 g prior to 1975. (j) Cheese, processed, 227 g pkt prior to 1975. (k) Eggs, 24 oz prior to 1972. (l) Milk, fresh, two 1-pint bottles prior to 1975. (m) Bacon, rashers, pre-packed, ½ lb pkt prior to 1975. (n) Sugar, 4 lb pkt prior to 1973. (o) Jam, 1½ lb can prior to 1975. (p) T-bone, with fillet; without fillet prior to June quarter 1972.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING

(See letterpress on pages 35-6.)

No. 36—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

Group Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures, etc.	Electrical installation materials	Installed appliances	Plaster and plaster products	Miscellaneous materials	All groups
PERTH												
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.3	104.5	103.5	105.8	101.6	105.3	101.3	103.3	101.4	103.0	103.5	104.0
1968-69	102.8	106.5	106.2	107.5	106.2	107.5	102.7	105.2	101.1	107.1	104.7	105.9
1969-70	105.3	109.1	111.4	111.1	110.8	118.4	108.1	115.1	102.6	109.4	107.7	110.3
1970-71	110.6	113.8	118.5	115.5	115.5	115.4	109.0	115.5	102.8	109.8	110.2	113.9
1971-72	117.2	121.9	129.5	121.3	128.8	119.7	114.6	120.7	107.5	110.6	117.7	121.1
1972-73	121.7	127.7	135.1	126.9	136.6	124.8	121.9	128.1	110.7	113.1	126.7	126.9
1973-74	129.1	138.3	151.5	146.9	153.4	146.9	131.2	150.6	116.2	115.6	136.7	141.8
1974-75	148.7	178.8	190.7	179.2	193.8	165.6	159.0	172.8	140.5	128.3	164.3	172.4

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (a)

1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	101.6	102.8	103.6	103.0	101.9	103.9	101.7	103.3	100.0	101.7	102.9	102.7
1968-69	103.8	107.0	107.8	108.6	104.8	106.3	102.0	105.2	99.7	103.0	104.5	106.3
1969-70	107.1	112.6	112.4	113.5	110.0	111.8	108.7	115.8	102.2	105.1	107.4	110.9
1970-71	113.4	121.8	118.0	118.5	115.0	112.4	113.6	115.0	103.8	109.4	111.0	115.7
1971-72	121.2	132.0	124.5	124.8	127.9	118.5	122.6	120.2	107.4	116.9	116.4	122.7
1972-73	127.0	139.9	130.7	137.0	136.8	124.9	129.6	126.2	108.3	118.7	124.9	131.1
1973-74	137.5	154.3	146.8	169.1	153.8	146.3	143.2	146.4	117.7	122.2	135.0	151.3
1974-75	165.7	193.1	180.3	203.5	192.1	170.3	174.5	168.3	146.4	147.8	161.5	183.4

(a) Weighted average.

No. 37—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in House Building

'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Year	State capital city						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.4	101.3	103.4	102.1	104.0	101.8	102.7
1968-69	109.3	103.6	105.6	107.0	105.9	104.1	106.3
1969-70	115.2	107.2	109.4	112.4	110.3	107.7	110.9
1970-71	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4

No. 38—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building
Group Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc.	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials (a)	Mechanical services components (b)	All groups
PERTH												
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	100.6	104.3	103.0	104.1	101.7	99.7	105.7	101.7	102.7	100.9	101.4	102.0
1968-69	101.4	108.1	106.2	108.0	104.2	101.8	106.4	103.4	103.9	102.1	107.5	104.7
1969-70	102.8	111.3	111.4	111.3	107.1	102.6	127.0	110.8	107.8	112.2	111.5	108.9
1970-71	107.0	118.3	119.0	115.4	112.9	105.8	117.4	112.7	111.8	110.9	118.7	113.3
1971-72	113.6	119.8	128.8	119.6	125.1	115.0	114.4	118.3	119.2	114.7	127.3	121.3
1972-73	118.4	127.5	133.3	126.4	129.2	118.2	118.4	127.1	125.6	120.5	132.0	126.3
1973-74	125.0	141.1	147.8	151.1	151.0	128.4	146.8	136.6	133.5	138.3	143.6	142.9
1974-75	143.0	171.3	185.1	186.9	198.5	156.0	151.4	158.6	156.5	157.4	181.5	176.7

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED (c)

1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	101.5	102.2	103.7	103.0	102.3	101.4	105.9	102.8	102.3	100.9	101.4	102.2
1968-69	103.5	106.8	108.2	107.2	106.1	103.9	106.8	103.3	103.2	102.1	107.7	105.6
1969-70	106.9	111.7	112.6	111.2	110.1	107.4	126.3	113.7	105.8	112.2	111.8	110.5
1970-71	113.0	118.0	118.6	117.0	115.8	113.0	121.4	121.3	110.3	110.9	119.0	115.5
1971-72	120.6	126.1	124.2	123.4	125.4	119.3	120.6	134.3	116.9	114.7	127.7	123.0
1972-73	124.5	135.0	130.1	132.9	130.3	125.4	126.4	143.5	124.5	120.5	132.4	128.9
1973-74	136.0	147.7	146.3	160.2	148.8	138.4	158.5	159.6	134.2	138.3	143.9	145.8
1974-75	164.6	183.9	179.4	194.7	189.2	169.2	162.7	197.7	163.4	157.4	181.3	179.2

(a) Based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.
average.

(b) In the main based on Sydney and Melbourne prices.

(c) Weighted

No. 39—Wholesale Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building

'All Groups' Index Numbers

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement, but not as to differences in price level.

Year	State capital city						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	102.6	101.7	102.2	101.8	102.0	102.3	102.2
1968-69	106.5	105.0	105.1	105.0	104.7	105.1	105.6
1969-70	111.7	109.8	110.3	109.4	108.9	109.7	110.5
1970-71	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1972-73	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1973-74	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

No. 40—Industrial Disputes; Wage Rates; Unemployment Benefit

Year	Industrial disputes (a)				State basic wage per week (b)		Minimum wage rate index numbers (c)		Unemployment benefit (d)
	Number of disputes	Workers involved (e)	Working days lost (man-days)		Perth (f)		Adult males (g)		
			Number	Average per worker involved	Adult males	Adult females	Weekly	Hourly		Persons on benefit (h)
1913	9	'000	'000	12.92	\$	\$			
1914	18	4.4	124.2	28.16					
1915	6	0.6	4.1	6.30					
1916	24	9.1	102.1	11.22					
1917	23	2.9	102.3	34.70					
1918	22	4.8	22.4	4.67					
1919	20	10.0	348.7	34.96	(i)	(i)			
1920	45	12.0	166.6	13.87					
1921	12	12.1	145.1	12.03					
1922	8	0.8	43.5	53.94					
1923	6	4.0	72.3	18.04					
1924	13	3.5	66.7	19.08					
1925	10	4.1	98.9	23.93			(j)	(j)	
1926	9	0.6	9.1	15.11	8.50	4.59			
1927	20	3.4	23.8	7.02	8.50	4.59			
1928	11	2.5	54.9	21.72	8.50	4.59			(j)
1929	4	0.9	2.7	3.05	8.70	4.70			
1930	2	0.5	27.1	57.85	8.60	4.64			
1931	13	3.9	24.0	6.12	7.35	3.97			
1932	8	2.7	11.1	4.16	7.05	3.81			
1933	10	3.9	16.9	4.31	6.92	3.74			
1934	10	3.5	17.8	5.11	7.10	3.83			
1935	11	3.6	72.0	19.98	7.05	3.81			
1936	19	4.7	32.4	6.87	7.38	3.98			
1937	12	1.7	14.4	8.65	7.49	4.04			
1938	7	3.6	43.8	12.01	8.11	4.38			
1939	7	1.3	14.1	11.25	8.22	4.43	35.6	32.0	
1940	4	3.0	7.4	2.44	8.53	4.61	36.8	33.1	
1941	3	0.3	0.8	2.79	9.04	4.88	39.0	35.4	
1942	8	1.8	8.9	4.89	9.78	5.28	41.5	37.6	
1943	10	2.5	38.4	15.11	10.11	5.46	42.8	38.8	
1944	30	11.0	90.0	8.16	9.99	5.39	42.6	38.6	
1945	16	3.8	32.5	8.55	10.01	5.41	42.6	38.7	
1946	11	6.4	69.6	10.94	10.21	5.51	43.6	39.5	422
1947	7	1.8	6.1	3.44	11.08	5.98	48.4	44.1	1,095
1948	9	2.4	7.8	3.33	12.16	6.57	53.9	53.9	409
1949	16	5.7	26.3	4.64	13.59	7.34	59.6	59.7	126
1950	15	2.0	5.7	2.93	16.65	9.41	71.0	71.7	267
1951	10	4.2	5.1	1.22	20.57	13.37	85.5	85.7	60
1952	21	19.2	127.8	6.67	23.85	15.50	97.5	97.7	57
1953	11	3.7	5.0	1.36	24.65	16.02	100.4	100.7	844
1954	15	5.5	21.7	3.94	24.65	16.02	101.7	101.9	427
1955	16	9.8	9.6	0.97	25.24	16.41	106.3	106.6	157
1956	14	11.1	31.9	2.87	26.52	17.23	110.8	111.0	473
1957	14	5.4	3.1	0.57	27.28	17.72	113.9	114.1	1,940
1958	20	11.0	3.0	0.27	27.34	17.78	114.7	114.9	2,330
1959	20	11.2	11.2	1.00	28.15	18.30	120.7	120.8	2,852
1960	43	25.7	27.3	1.06	29.46	22.09	126.8	127.1	2,512
1961	22	9.7	23.2	2.40	29.88	22.41	128.8	129.0	2,154
1962	28	8.4	6.3	0.75	29.88	22.41	129.5	129.7	2,932
1963	28	42.6	32.0	0.75	30.15	22.61	132.8	133.0	2,674
1964	26	6.2	7.1	1.16	31.12	23.34	137.5	137.6	2,677
1965	33	12.6	10.0	0.79	31.96	23.97	143.4	143.5	1,679
1966	25	2.9	6.2	2.17	33.50	25.13	153.6	153.8	785
1967	26	5.1	6.0	1.18	(k)	(k)	159.6	159.9	718
1968	70	18.7	21.8	1.16	35.45	27.08	169.0	168.7	608
1969	104	59.1	101.4	1.72	36.45	27.88	179.5	179.3	524
1970	125	46.5	141.1	3.03	38.45	29.40	198.2	198.0	474
1971	132	35.8	69.4	1.94	39.45	30.90	219.5	219.4	872
1972	105	28.3	94.6	3.34	40.45	32.40	234.2	232.5	2,808
1973	160	37.6	117.3	3.12	44.00	39.00	267.9	266.3	4,960
1974	257	188.1	256.9	1.37	48.50	43.50	(l)*357.7	(l)*356.5	2,863
1975	236	53.8	100.7	1.87	48.50	43.50	(l) 401.2	(l) 398.5	9,317

(a) Excludes disputes involving cessation of work of less than 10 man-days. Details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years. (b) At 31 December. (c) End of December. Base: weighted average wage rate for Australia, 1954 = 100. (d) Payment commenced 1 July 1945. (e) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at an establishment where a stoppage occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

(f) The rates shown for 1964 and later apply uniformly throughout the State. (g) Excludes workers in rural industry. (h) Year ended 30 June; average number of persons on benefit at end of each week. (i) The first State basic wage operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1926. (j) Not available.

(k) Special loading of 60 cents a week added to award rates for adult males and adult females operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Loading increased to \$1.95 operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 until 22 November 1968 when loading was absorbed in basic wage. (l) Preliminary; subject to revision. * Revised.

No. 41—Consumer Price Index (a)
(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0)

Year (b)	Group index numbers— Perth (Metropolitan Area)					Combined index (all groups)— Capital Cities						
	Food	Clothing and drapery	Housing	House- hold supplies and equip- ment	Miscel- laneous	Perth	Sydney	Mel- bourne	Bris- bane	Adel- aide	Hobart	Six capital cities (c)
1949	38.4	50.6	36.1	60.4	45.4	44.0	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	43.0	43.9
1950	42.5	58.3	38.2	64.6	46.6	48.0	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	45.8	47.6
1951	48.8	66.7	42.9	71.0	50.4	53.9	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	51.9	53.8
1952	60.8	80.8	50.2	84.2	60.8	65.6	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	64.0	65.9
1953	69.7	84.8	57.6	90.9	67.1	72.5	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	70.9	72.1
1954	74.0	84.8	62.0	92.7	66.8	74.6	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.4	73.5
1955	76.1	84.9	68.6	92.8	66.8	76.3	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	74.3	74.0
1956	77.4	86.0	71.3	92.7	70.8	78.3	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.1	77.0
1957	80.9	87.4	71.1	95.0	78.5	81.8	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	82.8	81.5
1958	79.7	89.6	72.5	96.0	79.4	82.4	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.9	82.3
1959	80.3	90.8	75.0	96.3	79.6	83.2	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	84.1	83.6
1960	82.5	91.7	76.9	97.3	81.1	84.8	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	85.6	85.7
1961	86.7	93.9	81.6	97.5	84.0	87.9	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	90.3	89.2
1962	86.1	94.7	84.3	97.6	84.0	88.2	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	90.7	89.6
1963	86.4	95.0	86.9	97.3	84.2	88.7	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	90.7	89.8
1964	87.4	95.7	89.8	95.7	86.2	89.8	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	91.7	90.6
1965	91.0	96.8	92.1	96.7	90.0	92.6	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	94.6	94.0
1966	95.2	97.9	95.4	98.3	95.3	96.1	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	98.0	97.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.9	102.1	105.8	100.7	103.2	102.9	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	104.6	103.3
1969	104.5	104.5	112.7	102.1	105.6	105.5	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	106.1	106.0
1970	108.1	107.8	120.1	103.7	109.8	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	108.5	109.4
1971	112.5	112.3	125.7	107.7	114.8	114.1	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	112.6	114.6
1972	116.4	118.9	133.7	112.7	124.5	120.7	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	119.9	122.4
1973	124.5	126.1	139.7	117.4	130.4	127.3	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	126.7	129.8
1974	141.7	143.3	149.1	125.7	141.6	140.6	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	142.6	146.6
1975	160.9	174.2	174.2	146.8	172.6	166.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.7	171.1

(a) The index numbers shown are so designed as to measure periodically the movement in retail prices of the specified groups of items in each capital city individually. They do not provide a measure of differences in absolute price level as between capital cities, nor of comparative costs of the groups of items. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Weighted average.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Issued by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician,
1-3 St George's Terrace, Perth.

CHARGEABLE PUBLICATIONS

Title of publication	Latest issue at 31 August 1976	Month of issue	Price	
			Excluding postage	Including postage (a)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK	No. 14, 1975	Nov. 1975	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.30(b)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN POCKET YEAR BOOK (c)	No. 57, 1975	Nov. 1975	0.50	0.80
STATISTICS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Annual)—				
Building and Housing (c)	1973-74	July 1975	0.30	0.60
Demography (c)	1974	Aug. 1976	0.40	0.80
Finance	1973-74	July 1975	0.40	0.70
Labour and Prices	1974	Aug. 1975	0.60	0.90
Rural Industries (c)	1973-74	Aug. 1975	1.10	1.70
Social Statistics (c)	1974	July 1976	0.30	0.60
Trade (Interstate and Overseas)	1974-75	July 1976	1.40	2.15(d)
Trade Overseas	1974-75	May 1976	1.40	2.15(d)
Transport and Communication	1973-74	Sept. 1975	0.30	0.60
ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (Annual) (c)				
	1975	Jan. 1976	0.50	0.90

(a) Within Australia and to Christmas Island, Cocos Island, Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and Nauru. (b) Within 50 kilometres of the General Post Office, Perth. Elsewhere in Western Australia, postage is \$1.15; elsewhere in Australia, etc., \$2.70. (c) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (d) Within 50 kilometres of the General Post Office, Perth. Elsewhere in Western Australia and to Cocos Island and Christmas Island, postage is \$1.10; elsewhere in Australia, etc., \$2.25

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(Available free of charge on application)

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 August 1976	Month of issue
ACCIDENTS—			
Industrial Accidents	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1976	June 1976
Road Traffic Accidents involving Casualties (a)	Annually	1975	Aug. 1976
BUILDING—			
Building Operations (a)	Quarterly	Mar. qr 1976	Aug. 1976
Building Approvals (a)	Monthly	July 1976	Aug. 1976
Number of Dwellings (preliminary estimates)	Quarterly	June qr 1976	Aug. 1976
EMPLOYMENT—			
Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment	Annually	June 1966 to June 1975	Oct. 1975
FINANCE—			
Fire, Marine and General Insurance Statistics	Annually	1973-74	Jan. 1975
Statistics of Western Australia—Local Government (a)	Annually	1973-74	Apr. 1976
MINING—			
Mineral Exploration (other than for Petroleum) in Western Australia : Preliminary Statement	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Statistics of Western Australia—Mining (†)	Annually	1974-75	June 1976
MOTOR VEHICLES—			
Motor Vehicle Registrations	Monthly	July 1976	Aug. 1976
Motor Vehicle Registrations (a)	Annually	1975	Aug. 1976
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—			
Divorce	Annually	1974	May 1975
Hospital In-Patient Statistics	Annually	1974	June 1975
Houses and Other Private Dwellings in Census Collectors' Districts and Local Government Areas (a)	Quarterly	30 June 1971 and 31 Dec. 1975	May 1976
Perinatal Deaths	Annually	1974	Sept. 1975
Population, Dwellings and Vital Statistics (Local Government Areas and Statistical Divisions) (a)	Annually	1971 and 1975	Mar. 1976

continued on next page

OTHER PUBLICATIONS—continued

Subject	Frequency of issue	Latest issue at 31 August 1976	Month of issue
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—			
Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics (general summary)	Annually	1974-75	May 1976
Agricultural Census : Principal Statistics (preliminary estimate)	Annually	1975-76	June 1976
Apples and Pears in Cool Stores	Monthly	July 1976	Aug. 1976
Artificial Fertiliser Used on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1974-75	Feb. 1976
Bee Keeping Statistics	Annually	1974-75	Nov. 1975
Cattle and Pigs (a)	Annually	1975	Nov. 1975
Cereal Crop Forecast	Annually	1975-76	Nov. 1975
Chicks Hatched and Poultry Slaughtered	Monthly	June 1976	Aug. 1976
Fisheries	Annually	1974-75	Aug. 1976
Fruit (a)	Annually	1974-75	Mar. 1976
Grain and Other Crops and Cereal Varieties (a)	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Hay, Green Feed and Silage (a)	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Irrigation (a)	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Produced	Annually	1974-75	Oct. 1975
Machinery on Rural Holdings (a)	Annually	1975	Dec. 1975
Nursery and Flower Production Statistics	Annually	1974-75	May 1976
Pasture Seed (a)	Annually	1974-75	Dec. 1975
Rock Lobsters Held in Cold Stores and Exported	Monthly	July 1976	Aug. 1976
Rural Land Utilisation (a)	Annually	1974-75	Mar. 1976
Sheep, Lambing and Wool Clip (a)	Annually	1974-75	Nov. 1975
Value of Primary Production (excluding Mining) (preliminary statement)	Annually	1975-76	Aug. 1976
Vegetables (a)	Annually	1974-75	Feb. 1976
Wheat for Grain (a)	Annually	1974-75	Oct. 1975
SECONDARY PRODUCTION—			
Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class	Annually	1973-74	Nov. 1975
Census of Manufacturing Establishments: Industry, Area and Commodity Data (a)	Annually	1973-74	July 1976
TOURISM—			
Census of Tourist Accommodation Establishments (a) (†)	Irregular	1973-74	Oct. 1975
Tourist Accommodation Survey (a) (†)	Quarterly	31 Mar. 1975	July 1976
TRADE (EXTERNAL)—			
Quarterly Summary of Overseas Trade Statistics	Quarterly	To 31 Mar. 1975	July 1976
TRADE (INTERNAL)—			
Census of Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments (a)	Irregular	1973-74	Oct. 1975
Census of Wholesale Establishments (a)	Irregular	1968-69	Oct. 1973
Wholesale Sales and Stocks of Wine and Brandy	Annually	1973-74 and 1974-75	Oct. 1975
GENERAL—			
List of Publications	Annually	1975	July 1975
Monthly Statistical Summary	Monthly	Aug. 1976	Aug. 1976
Quarterly Statistical Abstract	Quarterly	June 1976	June 1976

(a) Includes statistics for individual local government areas. (†) New issue.

NOTE. In addition to the preceding publications, a number of bulletins which deal exclusively with this State are produced by the Australian Statistician, Canberra who also issues many publications which contain particulars for Western Australia as a component of Australian totals. A complete list of all publications currently issued by the Central and the various State Offices of this Bureau appears in 'Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' issued by the Australian Statistician, copies of which are available free of charge from the Western Australian Office at the address shown on page 46.